MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Smithsburg Historic District	Inventory Number: WA-IV-259
ddress:	Historic district: X yes no
City: Smithsburg Zip Code: 21783	County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Smithsburg	
Property Owner:	Tax Account ID Number:
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Tax Map Numb	er: 401-2
Project: TEA-21 DOE Agency	y: Maryland Historical Trust
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust	
Preparer's Name: Nicole Diehlmann	Date Prepared: 5/7/2004
Documentation is presented in: District Form WA-IV-259 as well as individual p	proerty forms WA-IV-97 through WA-IV-258
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended	Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A	BCDEFG
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	e to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property:	
Inventory Number: Eligible:ye	s Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff X yes no Name: Nicole Diehlm	Date: 10/8/2003
escription of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)	
The Town of Smithsburg is a rural community located in northeastern Wash county seat. Smithsburg was platted in 1814 by Christopher Smith, a stone mason out with two perpendicularly intersecting thoroughfares, each flanked by a secondatown developed slowly but steadily through the mid-19th century, attracting westwoutlying agricultural areas which at first focused on grain and livestock production located within the town, serving Confederate and Union soldiers wounded in the b Confederate General JEB Stuart shelled the town while it was occupied by Union The arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1873 connected Smithsburg widening the market for local products. It also provided new employment opportualso brought changes to local industry. When grain from the Midwest flooded the century, local farmers shifted away from grain towards fruit production and canning a major component of the local economy. The Town of Smithsburg Historic District is comprised of 166 major resourt district and 64 do not contribute. The district is primarily residential in character visits and 64 do not contribute.	who also operated a distillery. The plan is laid ary street and a series of lanes and alleys. The vard-moving immigrants. Smithsburg served the at During the Civil War, two hospitals were attles of South Mountain and Antietam. Forces following the Battle of Gettysburg. It is a Baltimore, Hagerstown and beyond, unities and spurred town growth. The railroad market and depressed prices in the late 19th ag, particularly peaches and apples, which is still coes. Of the 226 resources, 162 contribute to the
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended	
Criteria: XA B XC D Considerations: A MHT Comments:	_BCDEFG
Nicole Diehlmann	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
Peter Kurtze Zunt 6/19	4 / 0 4
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Smithsburg Historic District

Page 2

intersection of Water and Main streets. There are a variety of ecclesiastical structures, as well as a large cemetery at the west end of town. Structures are typically two or two-and-a-half stories in height, three to five bays wide, with side-gable roofs. The buildings are constructed of a mix of stone and frame. Structures are typically placed very close together, and at the center of town are mostly attached. The buildings are placed on the public right of way, creating a rhythm at the street wall. Later structures built along Maple Street are set back from street and are not attached. Exterior finishes are generally vernacular renditions of an eclectic mix of popular building styles. During the time of railroad prosperity, several older structures were updated to reflect current architectural detailing.

Smithsburg is eligible under Criteria A and C. This mid-size rural community maintains its integrity of design, materials, setting and feeling. There are few modern intrusions within the district. Despite the addition of some synthetic replacement materials and the development of former farmland at the edge of town, the district as a whole retains its late-nineteenth to early-20th century architectural character. Smithsburg is significant as a rural community that provided services for outlying agricultural areas and adapted and grew with the arrival of railroad transportation and retains its integrity as such a community.

[Derived from MIHP form WA-IV-259]

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUS Eligibility recommended X	Eligibility not recommend	ded	_					
Criteria: X A B X C MHT Comments:	D Considerations:	A _	_В	_c -	_D -	E	F	G
Nicole Diel	ılmann							
				Date				
Nicole Diel	eservation Services			Date				

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory N
	Contributing	0401	1509			
	Contributing	0401	1517			
	Contributing	0401	1690			
	Contributing	0401	1691			
	Contributing	0401	1708			
	Noncontributing	0401	1713			
	Contributing	0401	1723			
		0401	1724			
		0402	1484			
		0402	1486			
		0402	1487			
	Contributing	0402	1500			
	Noncontributing	0402	1501			
	Contributing	0402	1556			
	Contributing	0402	1564			
	Contributing	0402	1584			
		0402	1592			
	Contributing	0402	1661		20	
	Noncontributing	0402	1675			
	Contributing	0402	1676			
	Noncontributing	0402	1740			
	Noncontributing	0402	1744			
	Noncontributing	0402	1751			
	Contributing	0402	1755			
	Contributing	0402	1759			
	Contributing	0402	1765		1	
	Contributing	0402	1766			
	Contributing	0402	1785			
	Noncontributing	0402	1786			
	Contributing	0402	1582			WA-IV-118
4 BARKDOLL LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1496			
7 BARKDOLL LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1585			

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
50 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		6	
52 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		5	
54 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		4	
56 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		3	
58 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		2	
60 BISHOP LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1786		1	
51 BOWLING LANE	Contributing	0402	1673			
3 BRENNER LANE	Contributing	0401	1711			
12 BRENNER LANE	Contributing	0401	1552			
39 S C & P LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1768			
30 E FIRE CO LANE	Noncontributing	0401	1546			
43 GROVE LANE		0401	1697		1	
48 W HENRIETTA ST		0402	1778		1	
51 W HENRIETTA ST	Noncontributing	0402	1665		7	
53 W HENRIETTA ST	Noncontributing	0402	1664			
54 W HENRIETTA ST	Noncontributing	0402	1666			
4 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1711			WA-IV-139
9 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1757			WA-IV-152
10 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0401	1712			
11 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1756			WA-IV-153
12 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1714			WA-IV-140
13 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1754			WA-IV-154
14 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1715			WA-IV-141
15 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1753			WA-IV-155
16 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1716		16	WA-IV-142
17 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1752			WA-IV-156
19 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0402	1750			WA-IV-157
22 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0401	1717			WA-IV-143
24 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0401	1719		41	
25 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1749			WA-IV-158
26 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1720			WA-IV-144
27 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1748			WA-IV-159

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
28 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1721		54	WA-IV-145
29 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1747			WA-IV-160
30 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1722			WA-IV-146
33 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1746			WA-IV-161
36 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0401	1725			
37 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1745			WA-IV-162
42 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1726			WA-IV-148
43 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1743			WA-IV-163
47 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0402	1739			WA-IV-164
48 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1727			WA-IV-149
49 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0402	1738			
50 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1728			WA-IV-150
55 N MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0402	1737			
59 N MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1736			WA-IV-165
1 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1508			
5 S MAIN ST		0401	1710			WA-IV-167
6 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1758			WA-IV-186
13 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1709			WA-IV-169
14 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1760			WA-IV-188
17 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1707			WA-IV-170
18 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1761		2	WA-IV-189
19 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1706			WA-IV-171
20 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1762			WA-IV-190
23 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1705			WA-IV-172
24 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1763		41	WA-IV-191
25 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1704		41	WA-IV-173
27 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1703			WA-IV-174
28 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1764			WA-IV-192
29 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1702			WA-IV-175
30 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1765		2	WA-IV-193
31 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1701			WA-IV-176
37 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1700			WA-IV-177

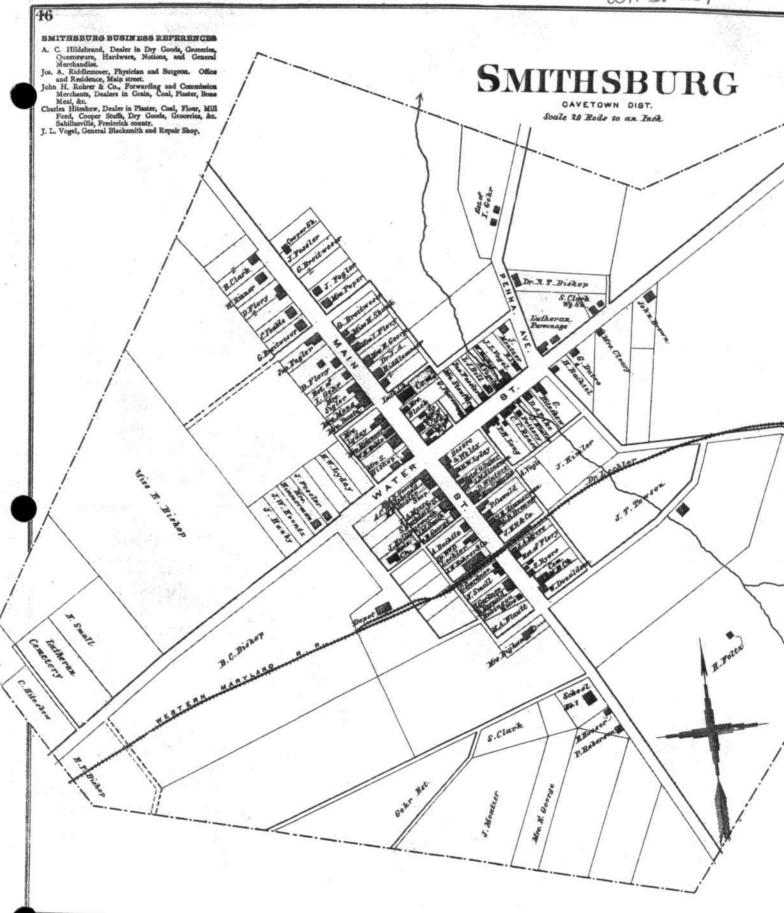
Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
38 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1766			
39 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1699			WA-IV-178
41 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1698			WA-IV-179
42 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1767			WA-IV-195
46 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1769		1	WA-IV-197
47 S MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0401	1693			
48 S MAIN ST	Noncontributing	0402	1770		2	
50 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1771			WA-IV-198
52 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1772			WA-IV-199
55 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1689			WA-IV-183
56 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1774			WA-IV-200
57 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0401	1688			WA-IV-184
58 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1775		10	WA-IV-201
60 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1776			
62 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1777			WA-IV-202
64 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1778			WA-IV-203
66 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1779		2	WA-IV-204
68 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1780			WA-IV-205
70 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1781			WA-IV-206
72 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1782			WA-IV-207
74 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1783			WA-IV-208
76 S MAIN ST	Contributing	0402	1784			WA-IV-209
3 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1502		1	WA-IV-237
4 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1586			WA-IV-250
6 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1587			WA-IV-251
9 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1677			WA-IV-240
13 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1672			WA-IV-241
15 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1671			WA-IV-242
16 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1593			WA-IV-252
17 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1670		3	WA-IV-243
18 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1594			WA-IV-253
19 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1669		11	WA-IV-244

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
20 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1595			WA-IV-254
21 MAPLE AVE	Noncontributing	0402	1668			
23 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1667			WA-IV-245
25 MAPLE AVE	Noncontributing	0402	1663		14	
27 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1663		15	WA-IV-246
29 MAPLE AVE	Noncontributing	0402	1663		16	
31 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1662			WA-IV-247
35 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1660		19	WA-IV-248
39 MAPLE AVE	Contributing	0402	1659			WA-IV-249
5 W MOOSE LANE	Noncontributing	0402	1766			
1 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Contributing	0401	1541			WA-IV-255
2 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Noncontributing	0401	1533			
3 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Contributing	0401	1540			WA-IV-255
8 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Contributing	0401	1534			WA-IV-256
9 PENNSYLVANIA AVE	Contributing	0401	1539			WA-IV-257
63 S RAILROAD LANE	Contributing	0402	1674			WA-IV-258
8 E SCHOOL LANE	Noncontributing	0401	1725		1B	
1 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1554			WA-IV-210
5 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1553			WA-IV-212
7 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1551			WA-IV-213
9 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1550			WA-IV-214
10 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1510			WA-IV-225
11 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1549			WA-IV-215
12 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1511			
13 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1548			WA-IV-216
14 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1512			
17 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1547			WA-IV-217
18 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1513			WA-IV-226
19 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1545			WA-IV-218
20 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1514			WA-IV-227
23 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1544		68	WA-IV-219
24 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1515			WA-IV-228

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
25 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1543			WA-IV-220
26 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1516			WA-IV-229
28 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1518			WA-IV-230
29 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1542			WA-IV-221
31 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1532			WA-IV-222
32 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1519			WA-IV-231
33 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1531			WA-IV-223
34 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1520			WA-IV-232
35 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1531		1	
36 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1521			WA-IV-233
38 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1522			
39 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1530			
44 E WATER ST	Noncontributing	0401	1524			WA-IV-234
46 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1526			WA-IV-235
50 E WATER ST	Contributing	0401	1527			WA-IV-236
1 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1507			
2 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1555			
5 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1506			
6 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1557			WA-IV-98
7 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1505			WA-IV-120
11 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1504			WA-IV-121
12 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1559			WA-IV-99
13 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1503			WA-IV-122
14 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1560			
15 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1502		2	WA-IV-123
16 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1561			WA-IV-100
18 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1562			WA-IV-101
20 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1563			WA-IV-102
21 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1499			WA-IV-125
23 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1498			WA-IV-126
24 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1565			WA-IV-104
25 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1497			WA-IV-127

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
26 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1566			WA-IV-105
27 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1495			WA-IV-128
28 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1567			WA-IV-106
30 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1568			WA-IV-107
31 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1494			WA-IV-129
32 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1569			WA-IV-108
34 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1570			WA-IV-109
35 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1493			WA-IV-130
36 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1571		75	WA-IV-110
37 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1492			
38 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1572			WA-IV-111
42 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1573			WA-IV-112
43 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1490			
44 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1575			WA-IV-113
45 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1489			
46 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1576			
47 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1488			
48 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1577			
50 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1578			
51 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1485			
52 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1578		1	
55 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1483			WA-IV-131
57 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1481			WA-IV-132
58 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1579			WA-IV-114
60 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1580			WA-IV-115
61 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1480			
62 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1580		1	WA-IV-116
63 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1479			WA-IV-133
67 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1478			WA-IV-134
68 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1582		Α	WA-IV-117
69 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1477			WA-IV-135
71 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1476			WA-IV-136

Address	Contributing Resource?	Мар	Parcel	Block	Lot	Inventory No.
73 W WATER ST	Noncontributing	0402	1475			WA-IV-137
75 W WATER ST	Contributing	0402	1474			WA-IV-138



Lake, Griffing & Stevenson An Illustrated Atlas of Washington Co. Mb 1877

WA-IV-259 Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Tax Map 401 67,158 4:1727-1 P.1726

WA-IV-259 Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Tax Map 401 336 WATER EASTA S. S. S. MARYLAND RAILROAD * ACK FIRST £ 1695 WESTERN F. 1681-1 P libbang F.1693-5

Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Tax Map 402 61789 PJ:60 P1761 IN CHE P.163 4776 67403 P1765-1 P.1768-1 P1761 P.1770 P.1674 P.1771 P3772 Elgia. P.17:5 P3-76 D M393-96 239 P.1672 841.14 P.1678 P.1.79 6 1780 6,632,93 18 3. 3 61181 P.1663-2 P.1782 P1663-1 P.1663 P3793 NIT OF EAST P.1662 P.1785 P.15.79

WA-IV-259

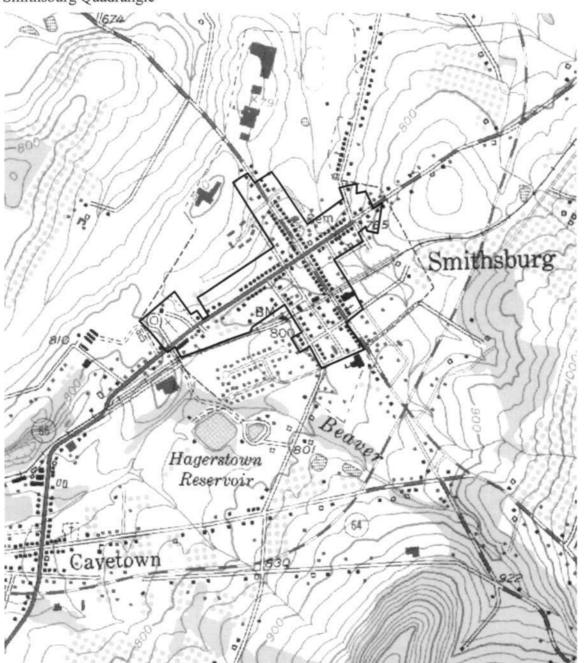
WA-IV-259 Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Tax Map 402



WA-IV-259 Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Tax Map 402



WA-IV-259 Smithsburg Historic District Washington County Smithsburg Quadrangle





N. Main Street
Smithsburg Historic District
Washington County, MD
Nicole Diehlmann
10/8/03
mb SHPO

#1094



WA-1V-259 South Main Street Smithsburg Historic District Washington County, MIS Nicole Diehlmann 10/0/03 East Side, Facing South MD SHOO # Z of 4



WA-IV-259 Main Street Smithsburg Historic District Washington County, MS Nicole Diehlmann 10/8/03 mb, shooth Facing North #30f 4



WA-1V-259 South Main Street Smiths burg Historic District Washington County, M. N. Nicolo Diehimann 10/8/03 Facing South #4 of 4

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF

Surve	y No. WA-IV	-259
Magi	No.	
DOE	_yes _no	

4 Nam				
1. Nan	1e (indicate pr	referred name)		
historic				
and/or common	Town of Smith	nsburg		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	r			not for publication
city, town	Smithsburg	vicinity of	congressional district	
state	Maryland	county	Washington	
3. Clas	sification			
Category Xdistrict building(s) structure site object	Ownershippublicprivateboth Public Acquisitionin processbeing considerednot_applicable	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owr	ner of Prope	rty (give names ar	nd mailing addresses	of <u>all</u> owners)
name				
street & number			telephone no	.:
city, town		state	and zip code	
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, reg	istry of deeds, etc.			liber
street & number	%a			folio
city, town			state	
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surve	eys
title Su:	rvey of Smithsburg			
date 19	91		federal state	county loca
ository for s	urvey records Maryla	nd Historical Trust		
city, town			state	

7. Description

Survey No. WA-IV-259

Condition — excellent — good	deteriorated	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date o	f move	astical orio Sites	te Histo
fair	unexposed					

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The town of Smithsburg is located in Washington County, seven miles east of Hagerstown (the county seat) and eight miles south of the Pennsylvania state line. It is nestled 792 feet above sea level in the valley between South Mountain and Summit Hill and is connected to neighboring communities by State Routes 66 and 17 which intersect in the town and form the two principal arteries. In addition, the Western Maryland Railroad Line passes through the town in an east to west direction, south of Water Street. The town is principally residential in character with commercial buildings in the town center, churches scattered throughout the town, and one large agricultural/industrial complex near the center of town along the railroad tracks.

The town plan is composed of two main thoroughfares (Main Street running north-south and Water Street running east-west), two secondary streets (Maple and Pennsylvania Avenues), and several lanes. Alleys run along the rear lot lines and form an avenue of large barns and outbuildings. The two main arteries are part of the original, 1814 plan of the town on which 82.5' x 265' lots were planned and sold. Many of the lots just beyond the first alleys to each side of the intersection of Main and Water have never been subdivided. Most of the lots in the center of town, however, were subdivided into two parcels over the years. These lots have rows of attached or nearly attached structures, while the larger lots hold freestanding buildings with open side yards.

The placement of buildings in Smithsburg is an excellent illustration of the evolution of town planning. The firstbuildings in town were freestanding structures set on large open lots. As the town developed during the early and mid19th century, houses and commercial structures were constructed directly at the public right-of-way and filled the entire width of their property. Thus, they were either attached to the neighboring structures or nearly abutted them. The buildings formed a wall at the street. Later during the last quarterof the 19th century, as the town expanded beyond its original town limits to the south, filled the still vacant lots on West Water Street, and developed along Maple Avenue, houses were set back from the street. This reflected changes in landscape design and theory. The new aesthetic called for large, open front lawns that formed as oasis between the street and the house that the created a green path that stretched from one street corner to the next.

Smithsburg has a rich variety of building styles dating from the early 19th century through the 1920s. A fair number of structures dating from the 1930s through to the present day are located near the edge of town along the main arteries. Most are not intrusive and add to the sense of Smithsburg's

¹Please refer to maps and photographs that were submitted with the Summary Forms of each building for specific and general and historic views of Smithsburg.

support.

	-1499 -1599 -1699 -1799 -1899	Areas of Significance archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	X community planning	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific	dates	1814-	Builder/Architect	
check:		icable Criteria:A	AB X_CD	
	App1:	icable Exception:	A _B _C _D _E _F _G	
	Leve:	l of Significance:	_nationalstate _Xlocal	
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SMithsburg is a small rural town in northeastern Washington County, Maryland. Platted in 1814, the community's development was directly influenced by factors such as migration paths, the arrival of the railroad, and advances in agricultural technology. By 1923 much of the extant village had been erected. Aside from road improvements and the recent construction of suburban-type housing just beyond the town limits, Smihtsburg retains its mid-19th- to early 20th-century architectural character. It is an excellent example of a community relatively untouched by modern, 20th-century architectural trends. Because Washington County has a rich colection of similar communities that appear much as they did at the turn of the century, Smithsburg's significance is important not only unto itself, but as an important contributing member to the greater architectural and cultural character of small towns in Washington County.

Brief History of Washington County

Three months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the first Maryland constitutional convention acted to divide one of its most populous counties into three counties. Reflecting large growths in population due to the western movement of immigrants and the political expediency for greater representation in the newly formed Maryland government, Frederick County was divided into Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery Counties. Named in honor of George Washington who had just been named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Washington County was the first place to be named in this honor. At that time, the newly formed county encompassed all of western Maryland, including what is today Allegany and Garrett Counties. Today, Washington County is bounded by the Pennsylvania state line on the north, the Potomac River on the south, the crest of South Mountain from Blue Ridge to Weverton on the east, and Sideling Hill Creek on the west.

The earliest historic settlement in the county began in earnest in the 1730s and 1740s and included Swiss, French, Scotch, and English immigrants. However, due to the presence of Indians who fought against the white encroachment, extensive permanent European relocation to the area did not occur until after the colonial government built forts to protect and encourage settlement. By the mid-18th century, a few communities, such as Hagerstown, were well-established in what is

¹ Kaminow, Marion J. Maryland A to Z, p. 313.

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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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natural architectural evolution. They do not comprise the majority of the building stock.

If the historic maps of the town are to be believed, the development of Smithsburg was gradual and did not require the building and rebuilding of the town. It is apparent that not many buildings have been demolished over the years for the construction of newer ones. Exceptions to this are buildings in the commercial district that were demolished at the southeast corner of Main and Water for the construction of two large buildings in the first two decades of the 20th century, and a few small log structures along the east side of North Main that were taken down between 1916 and 1923 and replaced by newer houses. Because of the lack of major demolition in the town, it is possible to view the entire spectrum of Smithsburg's architectural past.

According to the 1814 plat of Smithsburg, several houses were erected very shortly after the town's founder began to sell lots that year. The plat indicates 17 structures -- mostly one-and-a-half to two-story buildings. Of these, at least one (WA-IV-164 at 47 North Main Street) is extant. 13-15 East Main Street (WA-IV-216) is believed to have been a distillery owned by Christopher Smith, the town's founder. However, this could not been substantiated through deed or census research. Several other structures throughout the town are of log construction and date to the early 19th century, including (possibly) 48 North Main (WA-IV-149). It should be noted that the use of log construction continued into the 20th century in Smithsburg and is not necessarily an indicator of the age of the structure. Another older structure is one of the only stone structures in Smithsburg and currently serves as the public library (WA-IV-226). Deed and tax book research indicate that it was probably constructed in the 1820s.

In general, houses erected during the first half of the 19th century in Smithsburg set the stage for future development. and-a-half to two-stories in height, they were generally of wood or brick construction. Most are of a simple, modest design. are but few high-style structures from this period in the town. Embellishments include simple door surrounds and porch details that were added in the late 19th and early 20th century. A typical example of a house dating from the first half of the 19th century is 26 East Water Street (WA-IV-228). This house is believed to have been constructed in the 1830s. The originally three-bay house had two additional bays added in the 1850s to accommodate three generations living together. The house was originally two-and-ahalf-stories in height, but when East Water Street was regraded in the 1880s, the first floor became the basement, and the interior of the house had to be remodeled. Another example, which was constructed in a more high style is 15 North Main (WA-IV-155), a

good example of the Greek Revival. Several less elaborate and, perhaps, later examples of the Greek Revival can be found, constructed of brick, along East Water Street.

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the coming of the railroad to Smithsburg. With it came changes in architectural Buildings began to be erected in a manner more clearly reflecting particular architectural tastes. An excellent example is the brick, Italianate house at 23 South Main (WA-IV-219). A row of houses erected along the south side of West Water Street near Maple Avenue (WA-IV-126 - WA-IV-129) were constructed in the Queen Anne Style. These buildings exhibit architectural elements such as pentoid windows in the attic and eastlake porches, that are found in identical patterns in other buildings along West Water Street. There are also several buildings of an identical Queen Anne plan throughout the town. The plan has a three-bay wide facade with a projecting octagonal bay as one of the end bays. The projecting bay is topped by a steeply pitched gable roof that intersects the side-gable roof of the main body of the house. Examples include 44 South Main (built of concrete block, WA-IV-196), 57 South Main (a frame structure (WA-IV-184), 11 West Water (WA-IV-121), and 4 Maple Avenue ((WA-IV-249).

The French Second Empire made its mark on the town with the addition of an impressive mansard roof to the hotel at 2-6 South Main (WA-IV-185 and WA-IV-186) and the construction of Excelsior Hall (the current Town Hall at 21 West Water Street (WA-IV-125).

Other revival tastes found in Smithsburg are the Gothic Revival and the Colonial Revival. The Gothic Revival takes on two forms in Smithsburg—the English and the German and is found only in ecclesiastical structures which trace their religious origins to England and Germany. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at 16 North Main Street (WA-IV-142) is built in a Gothic Revival style more clearly associated with German building traditions with its brick corbelling and mismatched towers. The extant building was remodeled from an earlier structure in 1891 (and received a new brick sheathing in 1964). St. Ann's Episcopal Church on Maple Avenue (WA-IV-239) is an example of English Gothic Revival. Built of stone, it resembles the type of simple parish church one might find in the English countryside and clearly harks back to its Anglican origins.

The Colonial Revival style is first introduced to Smithsburg in a series of buildings that represent the transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival. These include the houses at the intersection of Maple Avenue and West Water Street (WA-IV-107, WA-IV-123, and WA-IV-124) and 13 Maple Avenue. Purer forms of the Colonial Revival style are generally found on the south side of town

fronting on South Main Street. 68 South Main (WA-IV-205) may be the earliest domestic example in Smithsburg. More modest forms include 19 Maple (WA-IV-243) and 74 South Main (WA-IV-208).

The Colonial Revival also made its mark on the commercial structures in Smithsburg. The large department store at the northeast corner of Water and Main (3 East Water, WA-IV-210) was originally a smaller store which was enlarged at the turn of the century. At that time, a Colonial Revival metal cornice and frieze were added to the structure. A similar cornice is found on the commercial building directly across the street (WA-IV-151). The facade of the former bank at 4 West Water ((WA-IV-97) was extensively remodeled in 1904 to reflect Colonial Revival aesthetics.

There are several examples of the American Four-Square with Colonial Revival detailing that bring Smithsburg's architectural evolution into the 1920s. They include 23 and 27 Maple Avenue ((WA-IV-244 and WA-IV-245), 16 Maple (WA-IV-251), 14 North Main (WA-IV-141), 72 and 76 South Main (WA-IV-207 and WA-IV-209), and 28 West Water (WA-IV-106). 28 West Water is an interesting structure in that it is constructed of a grey conglomerate brick that was an experimental brick manufactured in neighboring Cavetown in the early 1920s.

Other buildings of note in the town include miscellaneous structures from a wide period. They include the early 20th-century Smithsburg Mausoleum in the cemetery along West Water Street (WA-IV-118), the late 19th-century train depot at 63 Railroad Lane and Maple Avenue (WA-IV-257), the massive farmstead at 8 Pennsylvania Avenue (WA-IV-255), the Smithsburg Library at 20 East Water Street (WA-IV-226), St. Paul's Methodist Church on South Main Street (WA-IV-182), the early 20th-century commercial structures at 3-9 South Main (WA-IV-166 and WA-IV-167), the grain complex along the railroad tracks (WA-IV-197), and the bungalow at 60 West Water (WA-IV-115).

There are very few modern intrusions within the town limits. The town is, essentially, a cohesive district. Buildings which would not be considered contributing elements to an historic district include: 14 and 46-52 West Water Street; the houses on the west side of Maple Avenue, south of Henrietta Lane; 21, 25, and 29 Maple Avenue, 12 and 14 East Water, and 8-10 North Main. At the edges of town, especially along South Main Street and West Water Street are modest houses constructed since the 1940s. These may be found to be contributing elements to the architectural character of Smithsburg with the passage of time.

today the eastern portions of the county. They were close to previously settled communities and illustrate the gradual westward population movement.

Washington County began to grow quickly toward the end of the 18th century as the first wave of immigrants was followed by a second wave comprised mainly of Germans and Irish. By 1789, only 13 years after it had been formed, Washington County itself was divided into two, creating Allegany at Washington County's current western border. The county's 1790 population of 15,800 increased to 18,659 by 1800, with over 10% of the population held in slavery. Despite the increase in the number of people in Washington County, much of the land remained in large, uncultivated tracts, as the majority of the population was centered in towns.

The towns seem to have been settled in a combination of ways. Some of the extant towns appear to have evolved over time along a road in a linear fashion (for example, Keedysville), while others were consciously laid out according to a designed plan (Sharpsburg).

Although much of Washington County was not farmed at the beginning of the 19th century, the land that was under cultivation proved to be very fertile and rich. At a time when Maryland's soil in other portions of the state had been depleted of its nutrients due to intensive tobacco farming, Washington County produced significant quantities of grain and livestock that did not ravage the land. This can be credited in part to the German and Irish settlers who did not plant tobacco, but, rather, farmed old world crops with which they were more familiar. A second reason for the lack of tobacco farming in the region during the 18th century was the difficulty in moving the harvested tobacco from farmsites so far inland to ports.

With the growth in Washington County's population and the subsequent growth in transportation networks within the state that reached westward, there was increased importance placed on farm markets and the ability of the farming community to support rapidly growing urban centers. The development of three transportation systems, in particular, influenced this growth. In 1821, a road that connected eastern Maryland with the National Road that began in Cumberland was completed. This provided a road network that stretched from Baltimore westward beyond the Ohio River. Three years later, in 1824, both the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were opened through Maryland, thus connecting Washington County directly with the ports of Georgetown and Baltimore. Some grains grown in the county were sent by rail to towns to be milled and on to ports for shipping. Other grains, such as corn was generally milled locally and distilled into whiskey before being transported to Georgetown. Coal mined in the

western reaches of Maryland was sent by barge and rail to the Nation's Capital.

The development of the transportation networks proved to be a double-edged sword. While the networks provided a means of supplying ever-growing urban area with produce, it also brought with it a rapid settlement of the Midwest. By the last half of the 19th century, wheat from farther west began to flood markets on the east coast, sending farm prices in Washington County plummeting. In an effort to remain economically viable, area farmers began to plant orchards. This proved to be successful and has remained an important aspect of Washington County's economy to this day.

It is within this setting that the town of Smithsburg was established and thrived.

The Founding and Early History of Smithsburg

According to most histories of Smithsburg, as well as tax records, the town was founded by Christopher Smith who purchased a large tract of land known as part of Shadrach's Lot in Washington County from Samuel B. McClanahan of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Smith was born in what was then Frederick County in 1750 and was a stone mason by trade. The purchase took place in 1813 and Smith immediately laid out a small town and began to sell parcels. Because of well-established religious parishes in the area and the growing tide of immigrants passing through the area, he may have been fully aware of the fact that the laying out of a small town could prove to be a good business venture.

An 1814 plat of the town, which lists parcel owners' names and has representations of structures, indicates that Smith was successful in selling many lots and that the town grew quickly during its early years. The town was planned with evenly sized lots (82.5' x 256') and two streets: Green Castle (later renamed Main) ran north and south and Cave Street (later renamed Water) ran east-west. Green Castle extended approximately 1300 feet north toward Sunset Hill and 900 feet south of the intersection with Cave. It has 16 lots on each side of the northern portion of the street and 11 lots on each side of the southern. Structures included seven to the north of the intersection (four on the west side and three on the east), and five to the south (three on the west and two on the east), according to the 1814 plat. Cave Street had five lots on either side of the street east of those which faced Green Castle and 17 on either side of the street west of Green Castle. Of the lots east of Green Castle five (50%) are indicated with structures.

Although so many lots were laid out, the town did not actually expand into these lots for several decades. Much of the early

development occurred near the creek which runs through the town, crossing East Water Street. The 1814 plat indicates a total of 17 structures. The renderings of the structures, some of which are clearly of log construction, fit in description the buildings characterized by Douglass Reed in his article "Building of the Western Maryland Frontier." They are generally a story and a half in height and have double-hung, six-over-six windows. Logs tended to be used during the early settlement stages of a community when land was being cleared and dwellings had to be quickly erected. The employment of logs as a building material was a logical use for the cleared growth. Scarf notes in his History of Maryland that the first houses in Smithsburg were frame, taking advantage of the abundance of lumber found on the nearby mountain side.2 He also notes that it was not until later that brick dwellings were In all likelihood, the early houses in Smithsburg were erected. simple, one-and-a-half to two-story three- to four-bay dwellings constructed of log and sheathed with weatherboarding.

According to several histories, one of the structures along Cave Street is thought to be a distillery owned by Christopher Smith. building is now numbered 13-15 East Water Furthermore, Smith is believed to have lived in a house on the west side of Main Street near Water Street and kept a store at the northwest corner of those streets. How long Smith lived in Smithsburg, if he lived there at all is unknown. According to Scharf's history of the town, Smith left the town in 1820 when his distillery business failed and his family moved west without him. He is not listed among the residents of either Hagerstown or Smithsburg in the 1820 census, nor is his distillery listed in the 1820 manufacturer's census. He died in an almshouse in Hagerstown 1831 and is buried in an unmarked grave behind Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in Smithsburg.

According to the 1820 census, the town was known as Smith Burgh and it contained 23 households at that time. Four of the households were headed by women, three of whom were widowed. The fourth woman was an unnaturalized foreigner over the age of 45. Of the 71 white males, 44 were under 18. Of the 66 white females, 41 were under the age of 16. The two slaves (both males under the age of 14) were not included in the total population count. Three of the residents were listed as engaged in agriculture, four in commerce, and 15 in industry (probably distilling, milling, and smithing).

¹ Reed, Douglass. "The Building of the Western Maryland Frontier, in Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture, pp.10-18.

² Scharf, p. 1271.

By 1829, Smithsburg is listed in the Postal Historic Catalog, indicating that a post office had been established there by that date. The town is first mentioned in the Maryland Acts of Assembly in 1833 when it is mentioned in a road act (Acts 1833, ch. 186).

According to Scharf's history, by 1841 Smithsburg was a thriving town with taverns, blacksmiths, tailors, wagon shops, whitesmiths, coopers, cabinet makers, dry-goods stores, a tin and copper shop, a saddler and harness maker, and more than 60 houses. The 1840 census provides some additional information about the community (however, the information is available for the entire Cavetown District and is not available for Smithsburg alone). The census notes that the Cavetown District had a population of approximately 2600 free whites, 44 free blacks, and three slaves.

According to the WPA history of Smithsburg, the town was first incorporated in 1841. Local ordinances called for the annual election of a burgess, an assistant burgess, and three commissioners, as well as the naming of election judges. The council was to meet four times a year and appoint a tax collector and town clerk to record all ordinances. The limits of the town were set in 1842 and appear to have followed the 1814 plat.

The 1850 census provides a picture of the population of Smithsburg at the middle of the 19th century. The majority of the residents were born in Maryland, with some from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The local stonemason was German-born. Occupations listed in the census included a shoemaker, a ledger maker, a tinner, labors, a painter, cooper, carpenters, traders, a cabinet maker, a justice of the peace, a constable, a tailor, and a clerk. The total white population was 348 (166 males, 182 females). The free black population consisted of eight males and 10 females. The slave census also lists several residents as slave owners, including the locally prominent land owner and doctor, Elijah Bishop, who owned two young female slaves and a young male slave.

- ³ WPA, Historical Records Survey. <u>Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland</u>, p. 128.
- ⁴ Scharf, p. 1271. It is possible that Scharf took his information from the 1840 census that lists the occupations of the residents. He may be incorrect assuming that all these people actually worked in Smithsburg. Some may have been employed in Cavetown or Hagerstown.
- ⁵ Ibid, p. 128. According to this document, the tax records from the 1840 period were not available to the catalogers. They may not have been extant by that period.

By 1850, the Lutheran and Methodist churches were well established in the community. In 1851 the Lutherans replaced their original, 1822 stone church with a brick one. The Methodists erected a church in 1831 (rebuilt in 1868).

An 1859 map of the county indicates Smithsburg as Smith Town and shows that the town had developed extensively along the west side of North Main Street and along both sides of South Main and East Water to Ringgold Street (now Pennsylvania Avenue). Development had begun along West Water Street just beyond its intersection with Main Street.

The Civil War Years

The slave population of Washington County remained fairly constant around 2200 people during the first half of the 19th century. This represented approximately 12% of the population, a smaller proportion of the total population than in the Tidewater and Eastern Shore counties of Maryland where there was greater dependence on slave labor. An accounting for the figure may be the fact that the majority of the people who lived in Washington County were farmers of smaller means who did not require or believe in slave labor. They did, however, use indentured servants known as redemptioners (people who redeemed their passage fare for years of labor). By the 1850s, the slave population in the northern and western counties of Maryland was quickly diminishing due, in part, to abolition pressures. However, in the southern and eastern counties it was increasing. The slavery issue became so heated in 1850, Maryland's legislators were forced in the state's new constitution to guarantee the right to own slaves.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Washington County was divided between abolitionists and pro-slavery factions--often within the same town, as in the case of Smithsburg.

The character of Smithsburg had not changed much during the ten years since 1850. By 1860, the census indicates that the town had grown and included residents with additional occupations, such as a milliner, a confectioner, a hotel keeper, a Lutheran minister, a butcher, a physician, coach and carriage makers, a post mistress, and a laundress (a free black). The total white population had risen by approximately 25% to 460 people (224 males, 236 females). The free black population, however, dropped to 13 people (six males and seven females). No slaves were listed. Despite the lack of

⁶ Taggart, Thomas. "Map of Washington County, Maryland." The map appears to have several inaccuracies and should not be taken to be a truthful portrayal of the town.

slave ownership, according to local stories, the town was divided between Union and Confederate sympathizers. Some men enlisted in the armies. According to the 1890 census records which gives a count of Union veterans and widows, there were 36 veterans and widows listed that year. It is unclear from the census whether these people had lived in Smithsburg in 1860.

Civil War activity reached Smithsburg during 1862 and 1863. Following the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, wounded Confederate and Union soldiers were brought to two hospitals in town. One is believed to have been located in Smith's distillery (13-15 East Water). Following the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Kilpatrick's cavalry occupied the town only to be shelled by Confederate General Stuart from South Mountain.

The Railroad Days

Following the Civil War, the character of Smithsburg was to change rapidly. The town was tied to the rest of the railroad transportation network in 1873, when the Western Maryland Railroad track was laid, thereby connecting the community to Baltimore and Hagerstown and on to the C&O Canal at Williamsport. Later, with the connection of the Cumberland Valley line to the Norfolk and Western Line, Hagerstown, which is only seven miles from Smithsburg, became connected with New England on the north and the Gulf Coast to the south. This opened a vast new market for produce from the Smithsburg area. With the opening of the market, new employment opportunities arose and the town began a building boom on its west side, north of the railroad tracks. Civil improvements were made throughout the town.

The town commissioners had been empowered in the early 1870s to open and repair streets, construct sewers, and make other civil improvements including providing a water supply for the town. According to one resident, it was shortly after this that East Water Street was regraded, raising the level of the street by as much as five feet in places. This regrading meant that some houses had to be extensively remodeled on the interior because what had been their first floor was now a basement.

The year of the coming of the railroad, 1873, also saw the establishment of an Episcopalian church in Smithsburg. St. Ann's Episcopal Church was erected on Maple Avenue on land donated by the recently widowed Mrs. Elijah Bishop who wished to found a church in

⁷ Ibid, p. 128.

⁸ Interview, William Kimler, July 1991.

Smithsburg so that she would not have to travel to Hagerstown to worship.

An 1978 map of Smithsburg indicates its growth since the coming of the railroad. The town was densely developed along Main Street and along East Water Street. Some, though little development had occurred along West Water Street. Ten years later, in 1888, Smithsburg was reincorporated. However, little change was made to the structure of the government. The burgess was given additional powers to carry on the town's business and to regulate businesses, licenses, and building. At that time, the population of the town was approximately 433 people.

According to the WPA records, the town council voted in 1894 to rename the village Geneva. However, this was voted down by the local residents. No explanation of reason for wanting to change the town's name is given.

With the westward expansion of the country's population and the growth of the midwestern farms which flooded eastern markets with their goods, grain prices in Washington County fell dramatically in an effort to compete with midwestern prices. The Smithsburg area would have experienced economic devastation had not the discovery been made that the slopes of South Mountain and the surrounding area were particularly well suited to growing peaches. This, in tandem with the development of refrigerated train cars which made the nationwide distribution of fruit possible, saved the local farming industry.

Early 20th-Century History

Although the planting of peach orchards proved to be profitable for local farmers, it was soon found that peach trees did not live as long as expected in the mountain soil. Therefore, the peach crop was augmented by apple orchards in the valleys, as well as other fruit trees and vegetable farming. This produce helped support thriving local cannery businesses.

The makeup of the population of Smithsburg in 1910 had not changed significantly over the years. At that time, the entire population was white, with the vast majority being at least second generation Marylanders (there was only one immigrant—a German stonemason who had come to this country in 1854). There was not as great a variety of professions as in earlier years, however, there were some more unusual ones, such as an umbrella salesman. Other professional categories included fruit farmers, laborers, mail carriers, a whiskey shop owner, and doctors. According to the census, everyone could read and write. The single adult women were employed as teachers. All housekeepers and cooks were white, and,

unlike in urban centers where these people were immigrants, in Smithsburg they were native to the state. The birth rate had appeared to stabilize--most children reached maturity.

According to the 1916 and 1923 Sanborn maps of Smithsburg, plumbing seems to have been installed in most houses between those years (the majority of the outhouses that are indicated on the 1916 map do not appear on the 1923 map). Water supply may have been from private wells, because it was not until 1929 that the local government authorized money for the construction and maintenance of a water-works and water distribution system. 9 In addition, during the 1916 to 1923 period, liveries, stables, and blacksmith forges were demolished or converted to other uses. 10 The age of the automobile had arrived in Smithsburg. It is interesting to note, however, that the automobile age did not bring with it the widening of roads, as seen in many other communities. The streets of Smithsburg were laid out to be 60 feet in width in 1814. As the town grew, the extensions to the streets were only 40 feet in These were later widened to match the original widths.

The building boom that began with the coming of the railroad to Smithsburg continued into the early 20th century. The face of the commercial district at the intersection of Main and Water saw the construction of several large buildings and the remodeling of existing ones to reflect changes in architectural tastes and increased business at the turn of the century. Houses being erected beyond the original town limits along Main Street and all along West Water also reflected the most recent architectural As high style Queen Anne houses were erected in the southern and western sections of town, rows of eastlake porches were added to existing houses. Later, Colonial Revival and American Four-Square houses were built, filling in some of the few remaining vacant lots. Buildings which changed the skyline of the town included the remodeling of the Lutheran Church with the addition of a tall tower and spire, the construction of the Lutheran Chapel, and the erection of the Excelsior Hall (an opera house which is now used as the town hall). In the middle of the 20th century, a set of tall grain storage silos were erected along the railroad tracks at the center of town.

⁹ WPA, p. 128.

One livery, near the southeast corner of Maple and West Water (now and antiques shop) was converted to a Ford dealership. When it closed in the 1970s, it was documented as the oldest continuously operating Ford dealership in the country. Its original owner had known Henry Ford.

By the 1930s the population of Smithsburg had reached 598 and it was considered to be a banking and trade center for fruit growers, according to the WPA <u>Guide to Maryland</u>. The guide notes four sites of interest in the town: the cemetery (West Water Street, for its idyllic setting and the grave of Emily Clayton Bishop), the Trinity Lutheran Church (16 North Main Street), the public library (East Water Street), and the birthplace of Emily Clayton Bishop (no address provided).

The Community Today

Since the Depression, the physical fabric of the town of Smithsburg has not changed significantly. In passing through the town, one has the feeling of stepping back in time. By looking at the building stock, it is clear that the era of significance was during the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th century. Nonetheless, a significant amount of structures from the mid 19th century are also readily visible and make their mark on the streetscape.

Today, the town has a population just under 700. It is a quiet place that has lost its thriving commercial character. The buildings, however, remain and attest to the business which once attracted people to the town. The houses remain occupied and well-kept. The outskirts of the town, beyond the town limits, are changing quickly. A large school complex was constructed at the top of Summit Hill, just north of town, to hold all the local schools. Housing developments are cropping up on the north and south side of the village, as did a small strip shopping center and drive-in bank on the south end. The new construction is enveloping the town, but does not appear to be significantly intruding upon it. However, the new construction is quickly replacing the adjacent, open farmland that characterized Smithsburg's associated landscape—the landscape which was integral to Smithsburg's economy in the 19th and early 20th century.

The town of Smithsburg is placed within the Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan in the following manner:

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland
Chronological/Development Periods: Agricultural-Industrial
Transition through Industrial/Urban Dominance
Historic Period Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Landscape
Architecture, and Community Planning; Economic; Religion; and
Transportation

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MAPS

1808 Varle, Charles. A Map of Frederic and Washington Counties. F. Ross Myers Collection, MdHR G 1213-433.

	Indicates the Joseph Chapline House possibly in Sharpsburg.
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1861	Washington County Maryland. "Compiled under the Direction of Lieut. Col. J.N. Macomb, Chf. Top. En. for the use of Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding, Army of Potomac, 1861." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G3843.w3 1861.MS
1878	Map of Smithsburg (provided by Washington County, uncited reference).
1916	Sanborn Map Company. "Smithsburg, Washington County, Maryland, January 1916." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
1923	Sanborn Map Company. "Smithsburg, Washington County, Maryland, August 1923." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

INTERVIEWS

Costopoulos, Mr. and Mrs. John. Owners of 31 East Water Street, Smithsburg. July 1991

Kimler, William. Owner of 26 East Water Street, Smithsburg and fourth generation resident. July 1991

Schlimme, Margaret. Parishioner, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithsburg. July 1991

Slick, Charles. President, Smithsburg Historical Society. Several occasions.

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern structure)
ADDRESS: 14 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Jack Wolfe, 584/191, private
BUILDING DATE: 1980s?

14 West Water Street is a south-facing, long, modern, pre-fabricated, one-story house. The front facade is faced in brick. The sides are faced with aluminum siding.

The building is located on original lot 38 (1814). According to the 1916 Sanborn, the lot held a livery stable. The 1923 Sanborn notes the building, but does not label it.

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	G Z	WALTER M. KIPE 909/60	43	Within WA-IX-259
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	150	264'	MAIN 35	
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	u	4 BERTHA C. LEISINGER 603/830	27	
TH		4 LAWRENCE C. WEBBER 566 / 634 264: 130'	25	
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NEWMAN OS NEWMAN 614	Y R K	GARROLL'S. PRYOR G32/303 479/337 HCHARLES SLICK, JR 807/254		,
I Z Z	41.5' 37' 45.25' 41.25'	BIG /478 CLINGAN BB3/726 JACK WOLFE 584/91 NOTA J. PTACEK 786/493 462/600 BACHTELL 6862/600	5-7 CARL E.	
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.



Within WA-II-259 No site # 14 west wonter St, Smithsburg Julie Mueller January 1991 looking HW

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern buildings)
ADDRESS: 46-52 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD

OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: 46: David J. Muldoon, 728/175

48: Thomas W. Bussard, Jr., 731/730

50: Daniel E. Butt, 746/16 52: June E. Mumma, 765/493

All private

BUILDING DATES: c.1980s

46 through 52 West Water Street is a south-facing row of four, onestory, modern, prefabricated houses, similar in style to 14 West Water.

The buildings are located on original lots 78, 79, 80, and parts of 67 and 81. There were no buildings on these lots were the town was platted in 1814. Furthermore, no buildings appear in this area on the 1875 map.

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No site # Within WA-II-259

46-52 West water St., Smithsburg

Jolie Mseller

January 1991

Jooking AW

SITE NUMBER: no site number (modern structure) WHOW WA-TV-259
ADDRESS: West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Milton Lawyer, 389/176, access during
business hours
BUILDING DATE: mid 20th century

The Smithsburg Auto Parts & Speed Shop is a mid-20th-century, one-story, concrete block garage built on original lot 1. Lot 1 was a vacant lot owned by Conrad Flowry in 1814, according to the town plat of that year. The land remained vacant in 1875 when it was owned by N. George and A.C. Hildebrand. By 1916, however, there was a two-story frame hotel, numbered 228 Water Street, on this site. By 1923, that building was used for storage.

	(4)	WALTER M. KIPE 909/60 Within	,
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6		BERTHA C. LEISINGER ON GOS/830	
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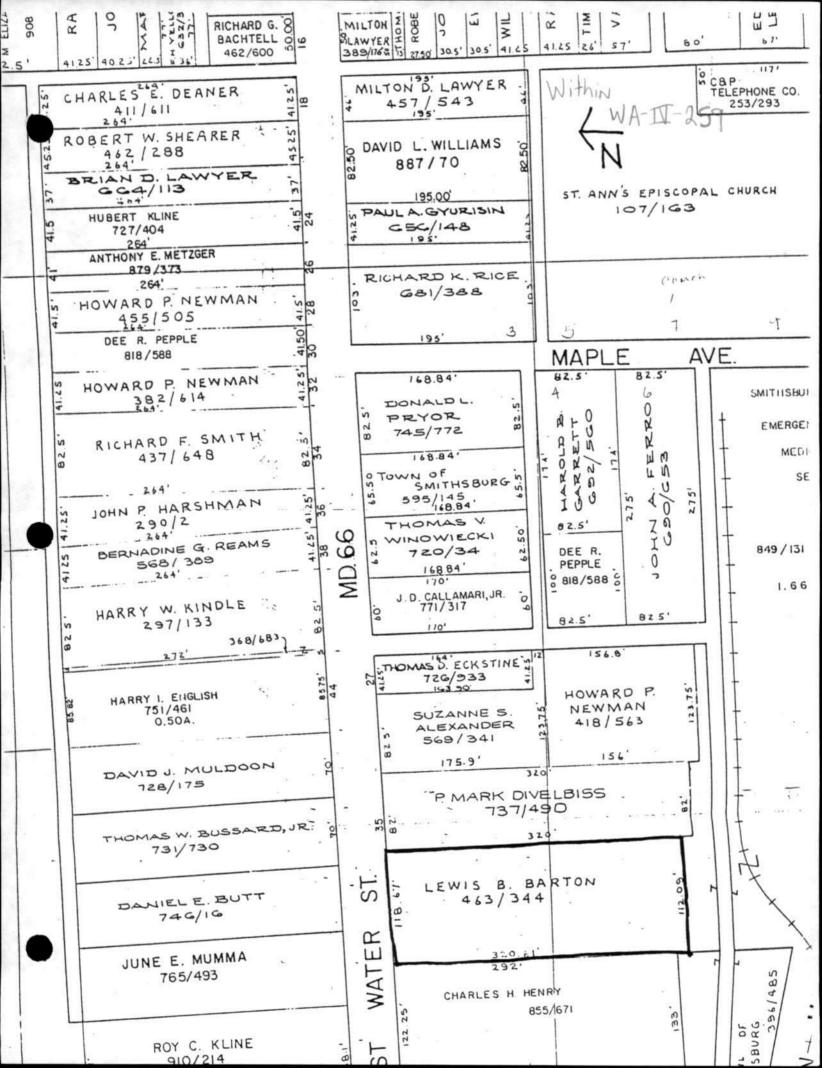
no site # Smith's Auto Parts West work 6t, smithsburg Jolie Mueller January 1991 looking SE

Within WA-II-259

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 37 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Lewis B. Barton, 463/344, private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s?

This two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure is set back on a hill overlooking West Water Street. It is located on parts of original lots 31 and 32, then vacant lots owned by Henry Betz and Robert Red, respectively, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The property was later owned by B.C. Bishop, according to the 1875 map of the town. The first structure was built on the site of this house some time between 1875 and 1916. The 1916 Sanborn indicates a two-story frame house with a one-story wrap-around porch at its northwest facades. The property had several outbuildings, including a poultry house. The house was numbered 26 Water Street.

The building is within the Western Maryland Geographic Organization, the Development Period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, and falls within the Historic Period Theme of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning.





no site #

37 West Duter of Jamithsburg
Jamuary 1991
JoolKing 3

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 43 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Charles H. Henry, 855/671, private
BUILDING DATE: 1950s?

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival, freestanding, residential structure is set back on a hill overlooking West Water Street. It is located on parts of original lots 33 and 34, then vacant lots owned by an unnamed person and Peter Oswalt, respectively, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The property was later owned by B.C. Bishop, according to the 1875 map of the town.

19 ROBERT. W. SHEARER 1 1974 A 62 / 288 9 887/70 8 WILLIAMS 1988	259
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NO SITE #

Within WA-II-259

H3 West Water St., Smithsburg

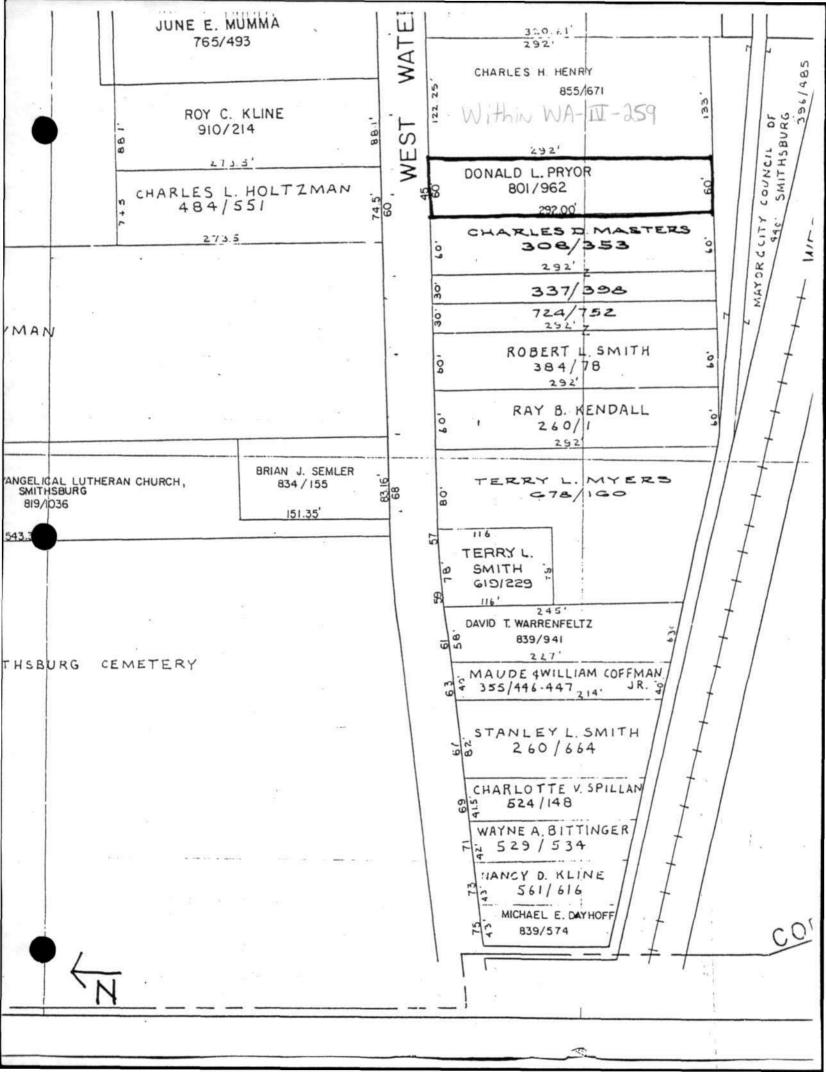
January 1991

January 1991

Jooking NE

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 45 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Donald L. Pryor, 801/962, private
BUILDING DATE: 1950s?

This is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival, freestanding, residential structure. It is located on original lot 34, then a vacant owned by Peter Oswalt, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The property was later owned by B.C. Bishop, according to the 1875 map of the town.



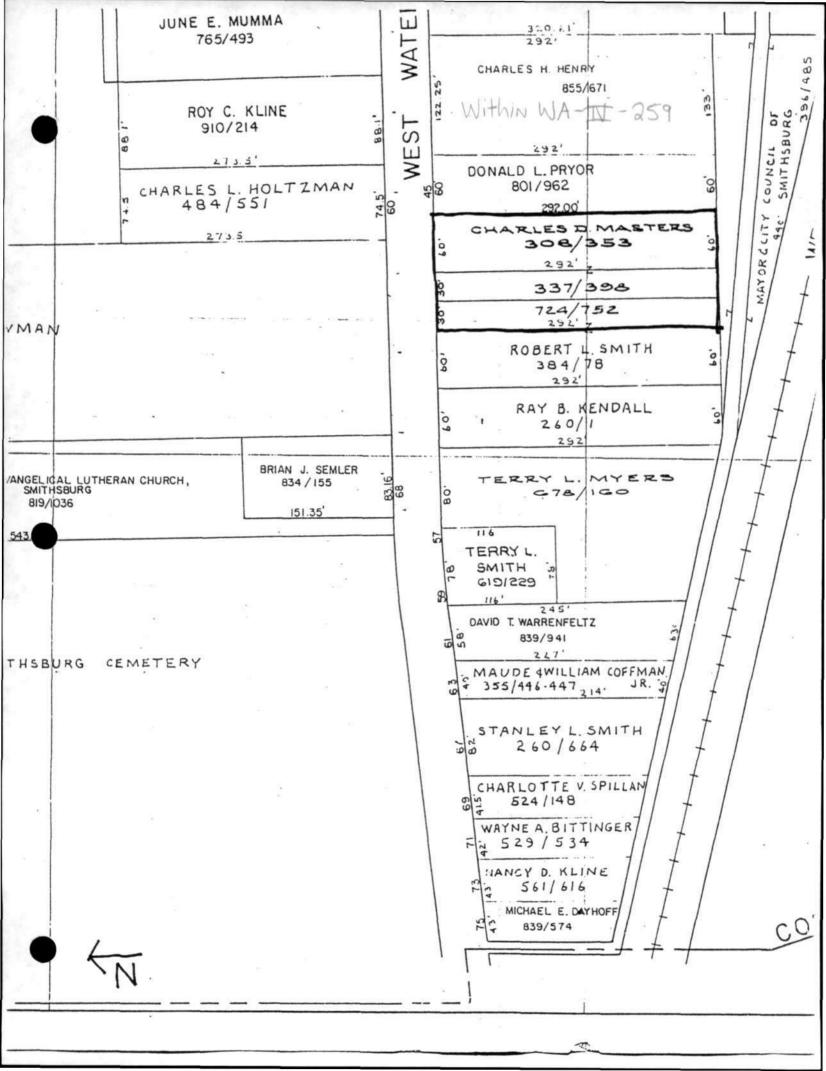


no site # 45 West water Sty Smithsbug Jolie Mueller January 1991 locking SE

Within WA-II-259

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 47 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Charles D. Masters? 308/353, private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s?

This is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival, freestanding, residential structure. It is located on original lot 35, then a vacant lot owned by Basehore (no first name given), according to the 1814 plat of the town. The property was later owned by B.C. Bishop, according to the 1875 map of the town.

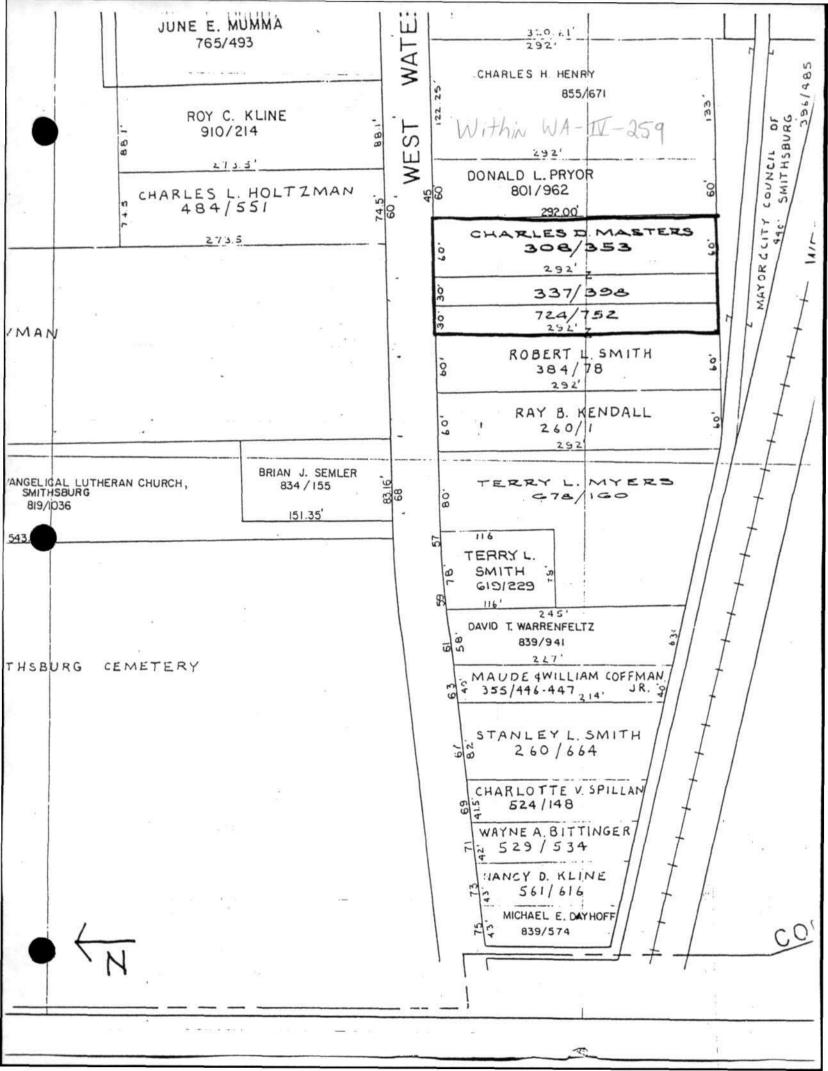




no site # Within WA-II-259 49 West water St., Smithslung Julie Muelle-January 1991

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 51 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Charles D. Masters? 337/398, private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s?

This is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick, freestanding, residential structure. It is located outside the original town limits, but within the limits indicated on the 1875 map. The vacant property was owned at that time by B.C. Bishop.





no site # Within WA-II-259
SI West water St, Smithsburg
Jolie Muelle
January 1991
Tooking 5

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 59 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Charles D. Masters? 337/398, private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s?

This is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick, freestanding, residential structure. It is located outside the original town limits, but within the limits indicated on the 1875 map. The vacant property was owned at that time by B.C. Bishop.

	JUNE E. MUMMA 765/493	WATE	320.61 292'
.108 CH	ROY C. KLINE 910/214 2135' ARLES L. HOLTZMAN 484/551	WEST.	CHARLES H. HENRY 855/671 855/671 DONALD L. PRYOR 801/962 292.00 CHARLES D. MARTERS 9 292' NACTOR 724/752 292' ROBERT L. SMITH 384/78 292' RAY B. KENDALL
ANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHU SMITHSBURG 819/1036	151.35	83.16	TERRY L. MYERS OB C78/1GO TERRY L. OB SMITH S G19/229 B 116 DAVID T. WARRENFELTZ OB 839/941 245 MAUDE 4WILLIAM COFFMAN
	N		STANLEY L. SMITH 260/664 CHARLOTTE V. SPILLAN 524/148 WAYNE A. BITTINGER NANCY D. KLINE 100 561/616 MICHAEL E. DAYHOFF 100 839/574
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No site #

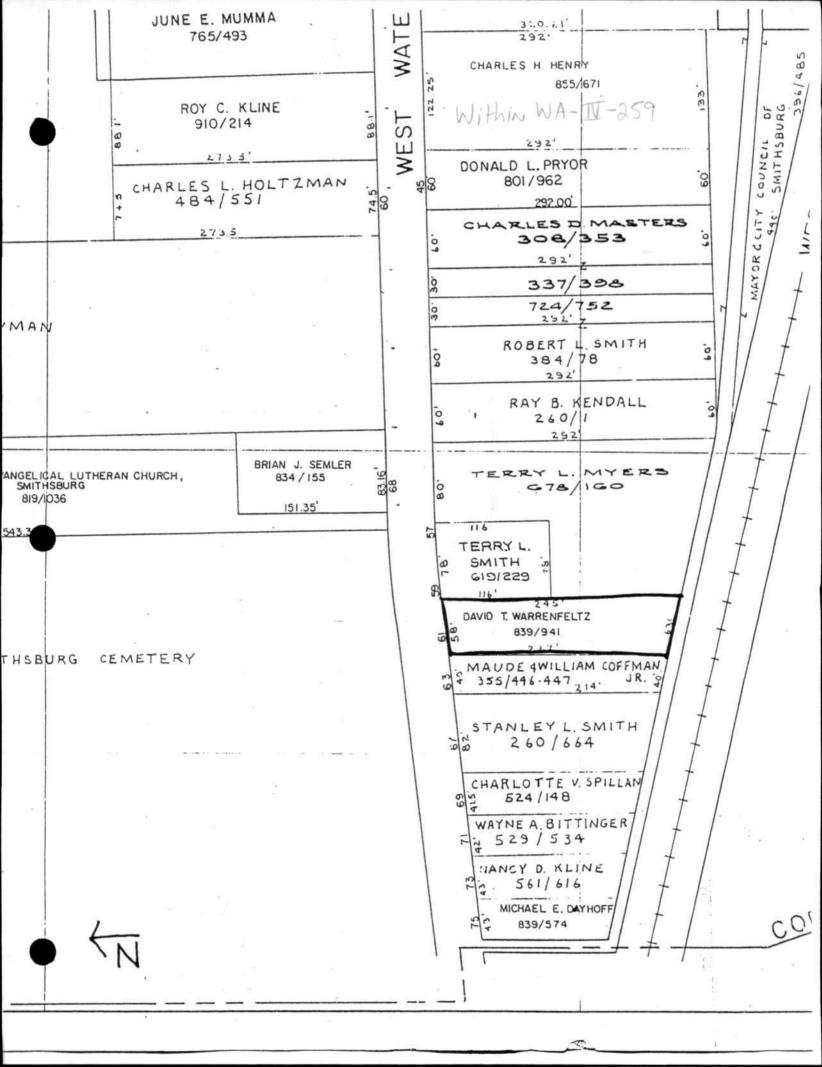
59 West Water St., Smithsburg
Julie Hoeller
January 1991
100 King 5

Within WA-IX-259

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 61 West Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: David T. Warrenfeltz, 834/941, private
BUILDING DATE: 1970s?

This is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure. It is located outside the original town limits, but within the limits indicated on the 1875 map. The vacant property was owned at that time by B.C. Bishop.

Prepared by Julie Mueller, April 1991





No site #
61 West water St, Smithsburg
Julie Mueller
January 1991
100 King SE

Within WA-II-259

SITE NUMBER: no site # (modern building)
ADDRESS: 10(?) North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD (north of the Dixie Eatery)
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Robert C. Geiger, 623/303, access during business hours
BUILDING DATE: 1960s

This two-story modern building is set on a concrete block foundation and contains a beauty parlor (Den of Beauty) on the first floor and a residential unit on the second. The building is set on an unnumbered original lot, according to the 1814 plat of the town. In 1875, the still vacant lot was owned by the estate of C(?). Beale(?). By 1916, however, a long and narrow building is indicated on the Sanborn map of that year. Numbered 154 Main Street, the structure housed a barber shop at the street elevation, a pool [hall?] behind the barber shop, and a bowling alley behind the pool. The 1923 Sanborn only notes the bowling alley and an undesignated store.



Within WA-II-259 no she # N. Hain 6ty Smithsburg Joie Mueller January 1991 100 King NE

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 52 North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Milton D. Orndorff, 592/727, private
BUILDING DATE: 1980s?

This is a new one-story, pre-fabricated house set on a concrete foundation. Covered with manufactured siding, it has a front gable roof and a large picture window on its front facade.

The building is set on original lot 91, a vacant lot that has no owner listed on the key to the 1814 plat of the town. No building appears on the 1875 map on the lot which was then owned by G. Breitweser. The street was numbered at the time of the 1916 and 1923 Sanborns, however, there is no building indicated at this location on either map.

Within WA-II-259 DALE T MOATS SR. 457/61 125' 7 463 140 50 TESSONG 668/262 MCHARLES R. PUNT 328/421 MILTON O ORNOORFF 592/727 MD DEPT. OF ASSESS, & COPYRIGHT-MAP DIVISION - 1967 WILBUR R SIGLER 750/910 GRADY GRIMM 748/150 264 DALE A. CLARK 768/909 264' E. SCHOOL LANE BENNETT LOUANN L BRINDLE 920/927 HOMER L 82 50 MYERS 809/867 MASTERS NORTH 74/102 MAIN CLEONA B. LUSHBAUGH 737/704 CHARLES E KILBAUGH MAURICE J. SLICK S 267/572 244 146 TRINITY EVAN. 466/220 SMITHSBURG VOL. FIRE CO. 337/748 TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH



Within WA-II-259 NO SIX H 52 21. Hain St., Smithsburg Julie Mueller January 1991

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 54 North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Charles R. Punt, 328/421, private
BUILDING DATE: 1940s?

This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, west-facing, frame, residential, Cape Cod-style structure. It is covered with manufactured siding and has a side gable roof covered with artificial shingles.

The building is set on parts of original lots 91 and 92, for which no owners are listed in the key to the 1814 plat of the town. The plat does indicate that lot 92 had a two-story, four-bay, log house on it with a double entrance. The building appears on the 1875 map of the town, straddling lots 92 and 93, and is labeled as a copper shop. It was owned by J. Fessler at the time. The building may have been demolished by 1916 as no building is indicated on this lot on either the 1916 or 1923 Sanborns.

DALE T MOATS SR. Within WA-IV-259 457/61 125 - 7 TESSOZO H 668/262 CHARLES R. PUN 328/421 COPYRIGHT - MAP DIVISION - 1967 MILTON D. ORNOORFF DEPT. OF ASSESS. & 592/727 125' WILBUR R. SIGLER 750/910 GRADY GRIMM 748/150 TAX 264 DALE A. CLARK 768/909 264' E. SCHOOL LANE BENNETT LOUANN L. BRINDLE 920/927 HOMER L. MYERS 809/867 MASTERS NORTH 74/102 CLEONA B. LUSHBAUGH MAIN 737/704 CHARLES E KILBAUGH 236/238 MAURICE J. SLICK S 267/572 244 TRINITY EVAN. NUTH CH. 466/220 SMITHS BURG VOL. FIRE CO. 337/748 TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

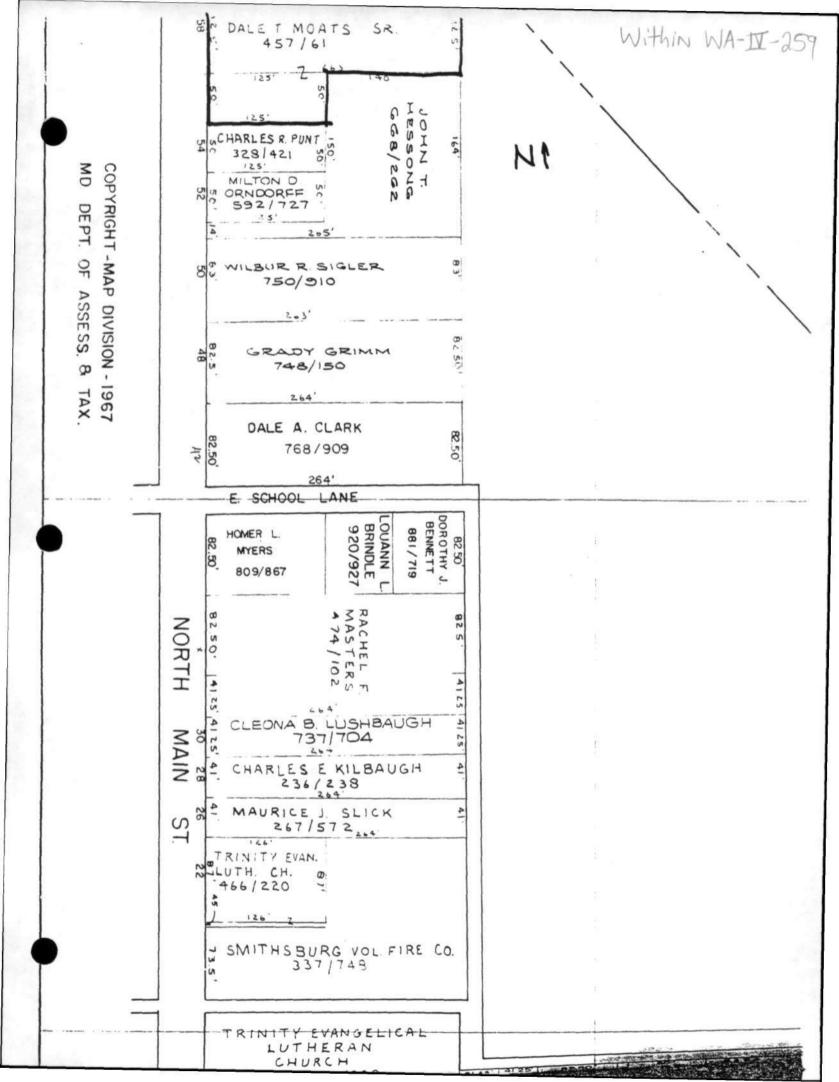


Within WA-II-259 No site # 54 N. Main St., Smithsburg Julie Muelle January 1991 looking NE

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 58 North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Dales T. Moats, Sr., 457/61
BUILDING DATE: 1950s

According to Mr. Charles Slick, President of the Smithsburg Historical Society, this building was constructed from a quonset hut by his brother in the 1950s. Apparently his brother was so nostalgic about leaving the Army, that he brought a quonset hut home with him and remodeled it. The result is the present building.

The building is set on original lot 93, the northern-most lot of the original town. A vacant lot on the 1814 plat, it was owned by John Flowry at the time. A cooper shop owned by J. Fessler in 1875 straddled this property and its neighbor (lot 92) to the south. No building is indicated on this site on the 1916 or 1923 Sanborns.





no site #

58 N. Main St., Smithsburg

Jolie Mueller

January 1991

100 King H E

Within WA-II-259

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 39 North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Thomas R. Sutton, 644/212, private
BUILDING DATE: recent construction

This is a one-story, freestanding, horizontally massed, residential structure of recent construction.

		BOARD OF EDUCATION	Within WA-TI-ass	B2 JACOB E.KELLER F. 20. 204/204 244 JACK WOLFE 750/533 234 B2 JOSEPH SLICK 364/808 263 JOSEPH A. CHARLES H. BUCK, JR. E. C. G.
			SMITHSBURG LIMITED PARTNERSHIF	WALTER M. KIPE 909/60 THOMAS R. SUTTON C44/212 264 SIDNEY W. MON CG8/7G7 264 THOMAS D. PUNT 356/287 264 LUTHER L. GARDNER LUTHER L. GARDNER LUTHER L. GARDNER LUTHER L. GARDNER
4125 41.25	82.S' 41.25 T	41.5' 4	41 41.5 37 45.25 41.25 A	264' A BERTHA C. LEISINGER ON TO CO3/830 NO

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (new building)
ADDRESS: 55 North Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS:
BUILDING DATE: 1960s

This is a one-story, brick, freestanding, ranch, residential structure.

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JACOB E.KI C94/2 264'	JACK WOI 750/533	JOSEPH S 364/80 263'	SLICK 617/446		264' WALTER M. K 909/60	THOMAS R. C44/21	SIDNEY W	THOMAS D. 356/28	LUTHER L. 462/ 264'	BERTHA C. Z64' LAWRENCE 5GG / C264	134'	M ELIZABETH GINN L/E 908/43	RAY B. KE 212/7
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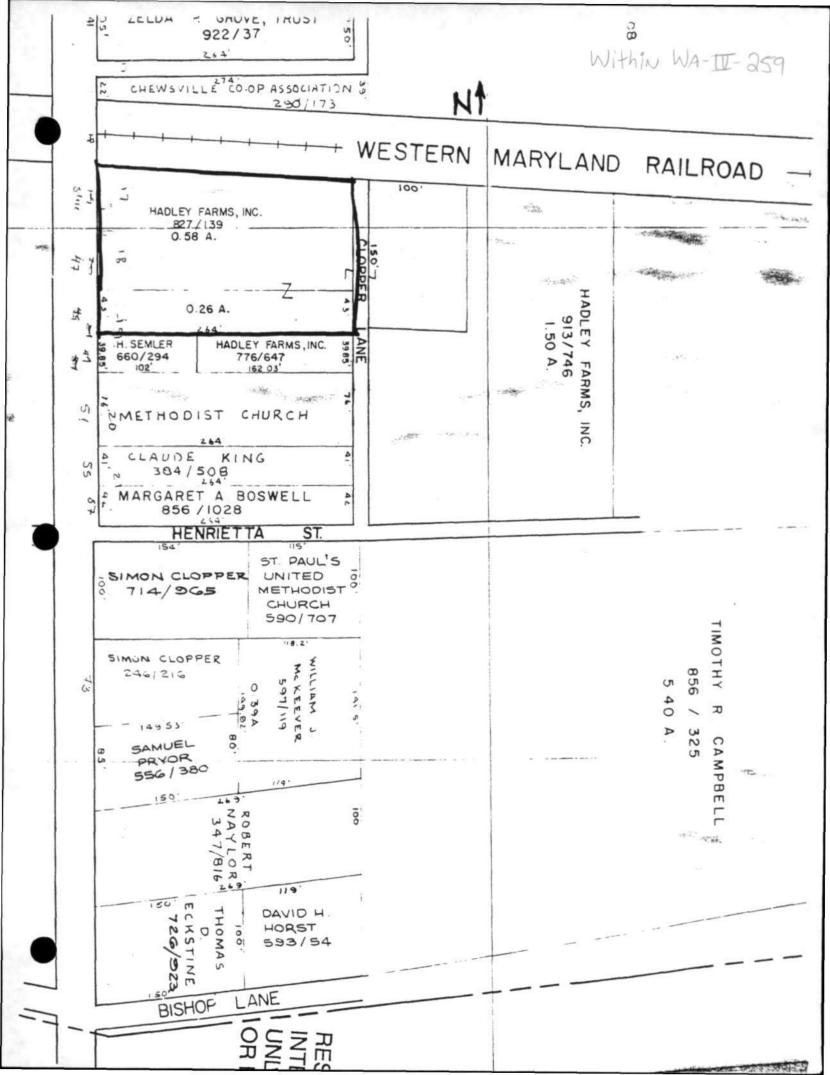


Within WA-II-259

Jolie Mueller January 1991 100 King SW SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 47(?) South Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Hadley Farms, Inc., 827/139, open during
business hours
BUILDING DATE: 1950s?

This is a complex of two buildings. One is a general store, the other serves as an office. According to the Smithsburg Historical Society, the general store was built in the 1950s. It was originally a freezer and locker that was owned by Eastern Grain Growers.

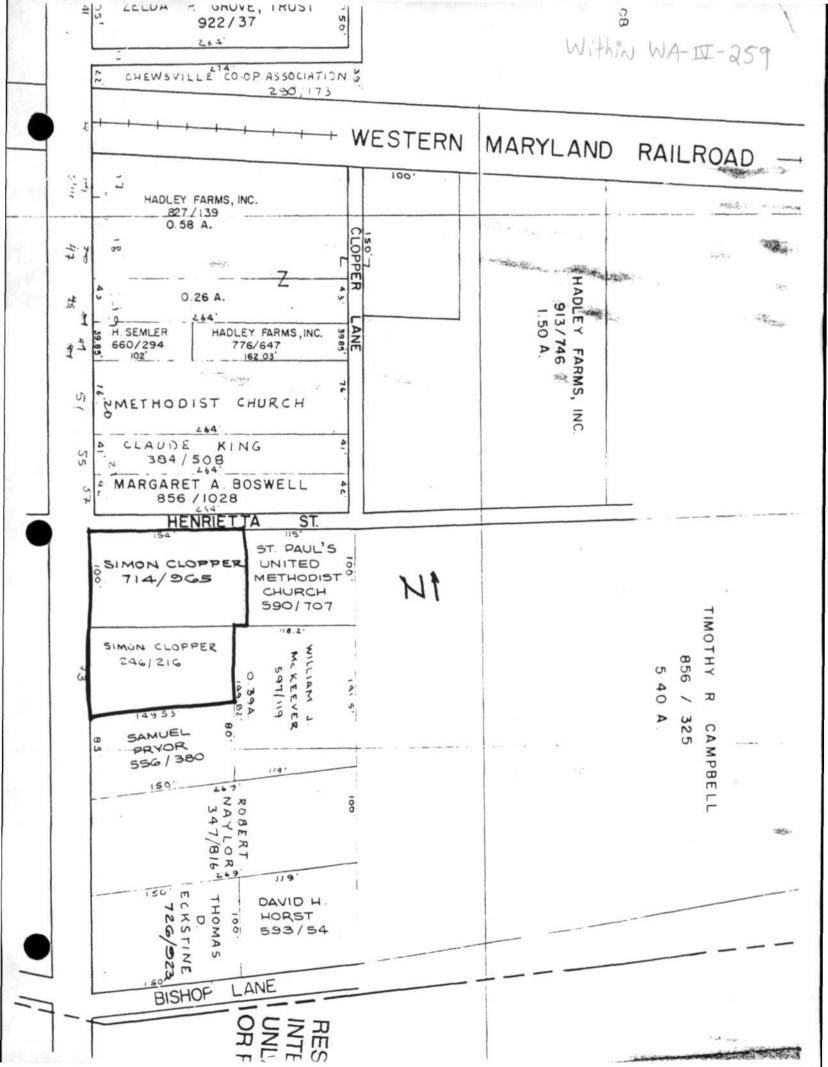
The buildings are set on original lot 18 and part of 19, according to the 1814 plat of the town. At that time, lot 19 had a two-story, two-bay house with an end chimney and a side gable. By 1875, there were several buildings on this site, which was owned by the Flory Estate and by S. Byers. In 1916, according to the 1916 Sanborn, the northern portion had a two-story dwelling numbered 45 Main, the center of the lot--numbered 44--was empty, and a two-story dwelling was located on the southern portion, numbered 43 Main. 45 Main had been demolished by the time the 1923 Sanborn was published, leaving much of the extant lot vacant.



SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: Two houses South Main Street (immediately south of Henrietta Lane), Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Simon Clopper, 714/965
BUILDING DATE:

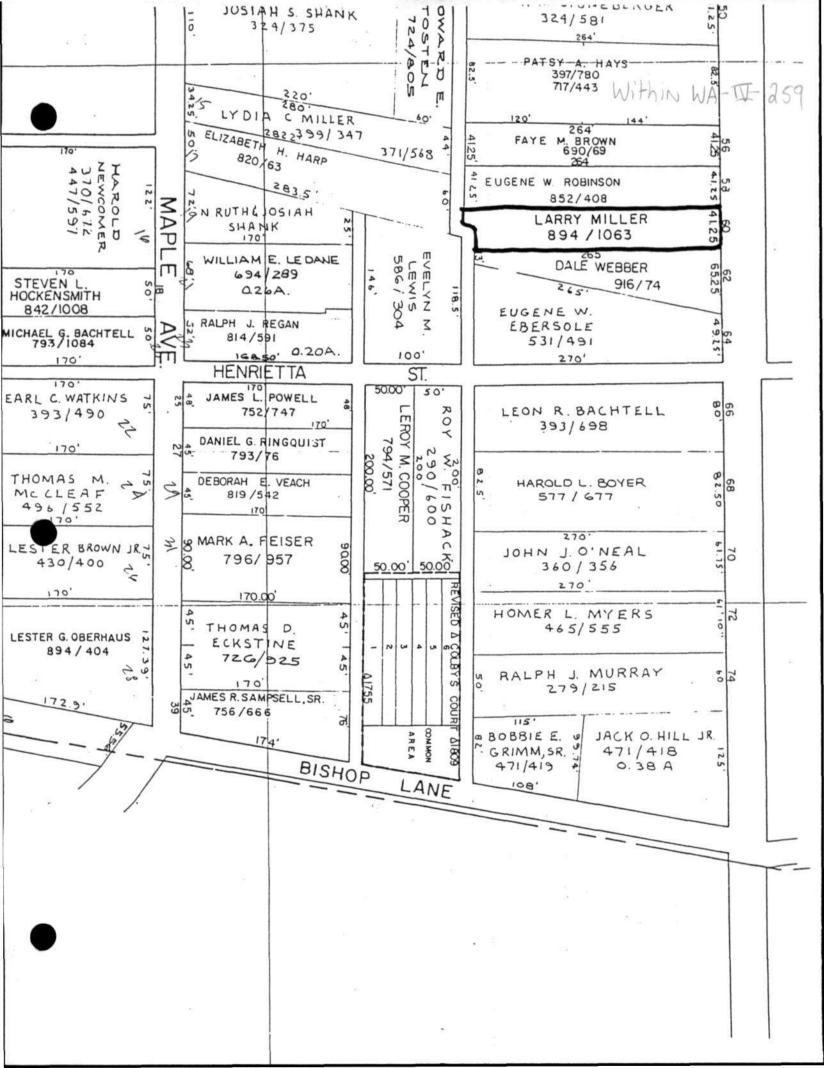
These buildings are modern, one-story, freestanding structures. They are sited outside the original town limits as shown on the 1814 plat. Their property was part of an unmarked parcel that extended between Henrietta and Bishop Lanes and a road to the east on the 1875 town map. The 1916 and 1923 Sanborns show this area as an orchard.

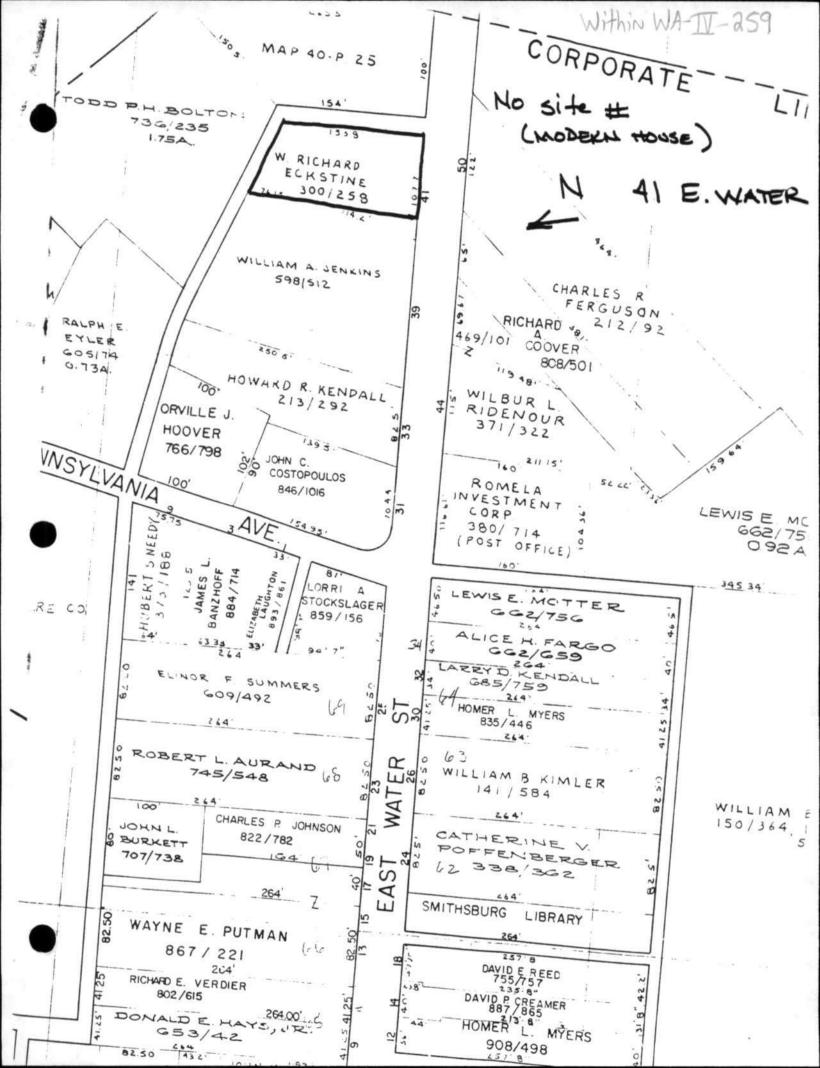
Prepared by Julie Mueller, April 1991



SITE NUMBER: none assigned (new building)
ADDRESS: 60 South Main Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Larry Miller, 894/1063, private
BUILDING DATE:

60 South Main Street is a relatively new two-story, freestanding, residential structure. According to the Smithsburg Historical Society, there had never been a building on this site prior to the construction of this one.







WATE Water St., Emithsburg

1/1991

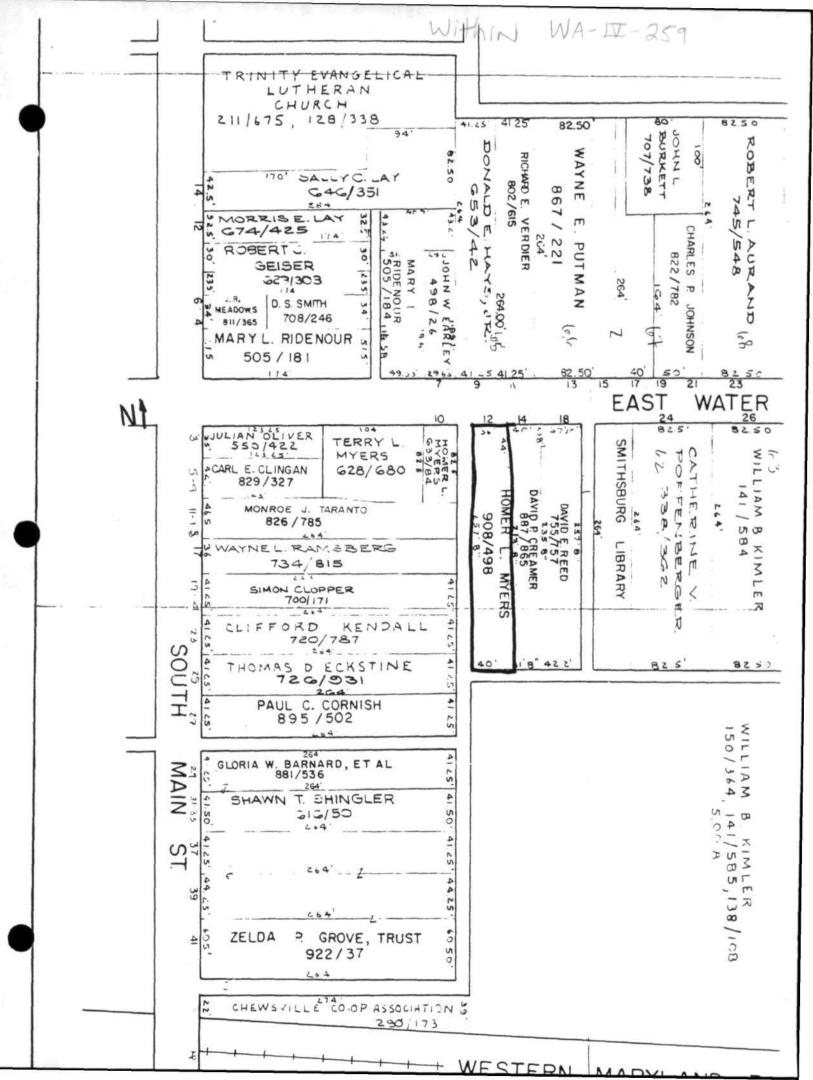
Jolie Mueller

1001Ling NE

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 12A East Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Homer L. Myers, 908/498, private
BUILDING DATE: 1980s

This is a modern, two-story, freestanding residential structure.

The house is set on original lot 60, a lot with a two-story, three-bay, side-gable house on it, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The 1875 plat shows a structure on the site of this one, on a property then owned by P.H. Long. Both the 1916 and 1923 Sanborns note a two-story, frame, double house, 124-125 Water, at this site. The 1916 map indicates that part of the house was used as a meat shop.



SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: 14 East Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: David P. Creamer, 887/865, private
BUILDING DATE: 1980s

This is a modern, two-story, freestanding, residential structure.

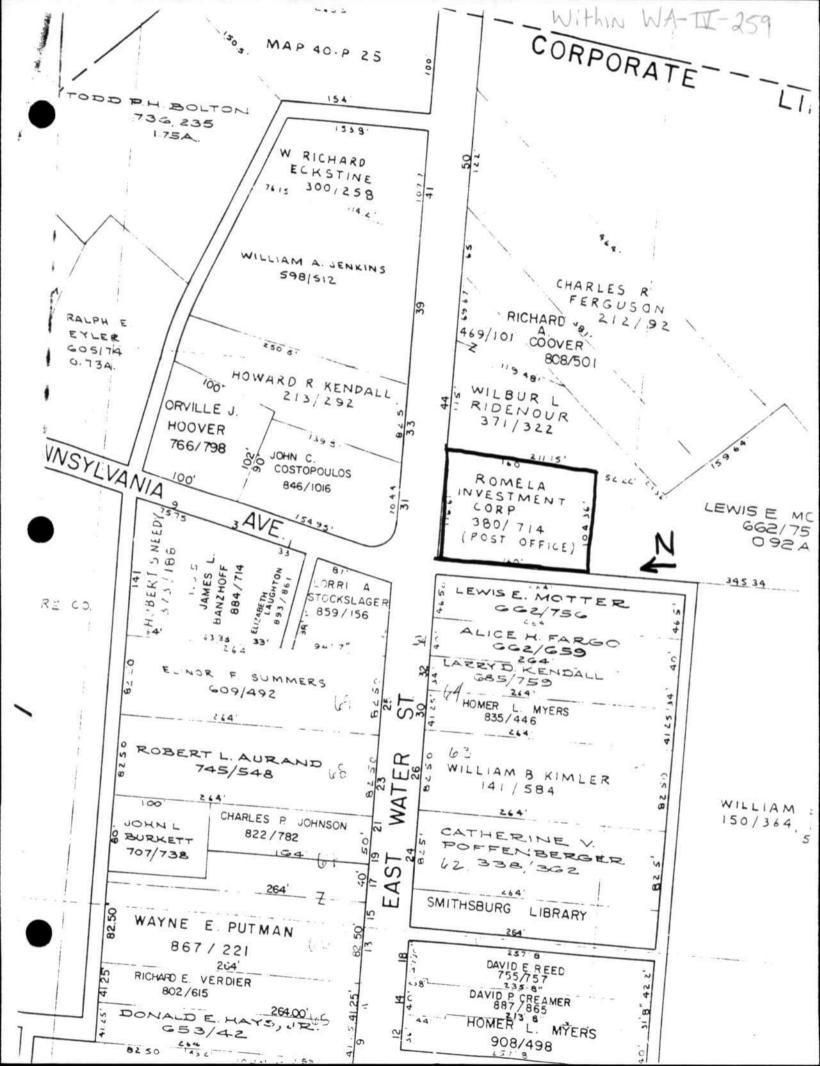
The house is set on original lot 60, a lot with a two-story, three-bay, side-gable house on it, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The 1875 plat shows a structure on the site of this one, on a property then owned by P.H. Long. Both the 1916 and 1923 Sanborns note a two-story, frame, house numbered 126 Water at this site.

Within WA-IV-259 TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH 211/675, 128/338 41.25 8250 82.50 BURKETT 94' 707/738 ROBERT L AURAND DONALD E HAYE, L'EUG WAYNE RICHAPO E. VERDIER 802/615 SALLYC. LAY 867 / 221 646/351 745/548 MORRISE. LAY 674/425 CHARLES P. ROBERT C. PUTMAN 30 3 498/26 822/782 505 / 184 114 GEISER EOEIESS D. S. SMITH MEADOWS 708/246 MARY L. RIDENOUR NT 505 / 181 19 EAST WATER 10 8250 JULIAN OLIVER 550/422 34 HOMER I TERRY L SMITHSBURG WILLIAM MYERS CATHERINE POFFENBERG 628/680 ACARL E. CLINGAN 829/327 338/362 DAVID P CREAMER 163 HOMER 257 8 DAVID E REED 755/757 MONROE J. TARANTO 908/498 826 / 785 58 60 LIBRARY WAYNEL RAMSBERG MIN 734/815 SIMON CLOPPER 700/171 Д 41 45 CLIFFORD KENDALL 720/787 82.50 THOMAS D ECKSTINE 726/931 264 PAUL C. CORNISH 895/502 41.25 150/364 WILLIAM MAIN GLORIA W. BARNARD, ET AL 881/536 264 SHAWN T. SHINGLER 50. B. KIMLER 141/585,138/108 5.00 A 315/50 37 T.S 39 ŝ ZELDA P. GROVE, TRUST 922/37 CHEWSVILLE CO-OP ASSOCIATION & 290,173 WESTERN

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: Smithsburg Post Office, East Water Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Romela Investment Corp., 380/714, open
during business hours
BUILDING DATE: 1960s?

This is a modern, one-story, brick-faced, freestanding post office facility.

The building is outside the originally platted portion of the town, according to the 1814 plat of the town. The 1875 town map shows a building on the lot which was owned by H. Bachtel. The 1916 and 1923 Sanborns indicate that there was a large brick dwelling on this site with a two-story log structure standing along the alley.





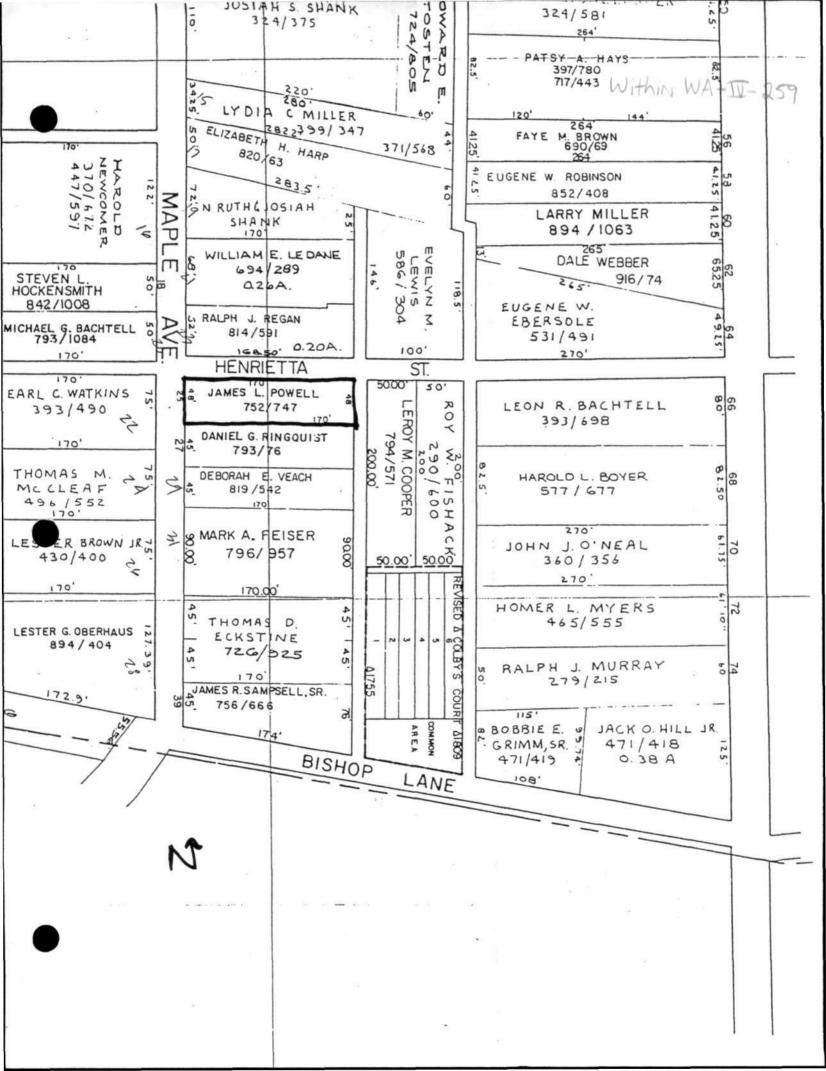
none assigned
P.O. E. wher, Smithsburg
1/191
Julie Mueller
100/King SW

SITE NUMBER: none assigned (new building) ADDRESS: 21 Maple Street, Smithsburg, MD OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: BUILDING DATE: late 20th century

This is a recently constructed one-story, freestanding residential structure.

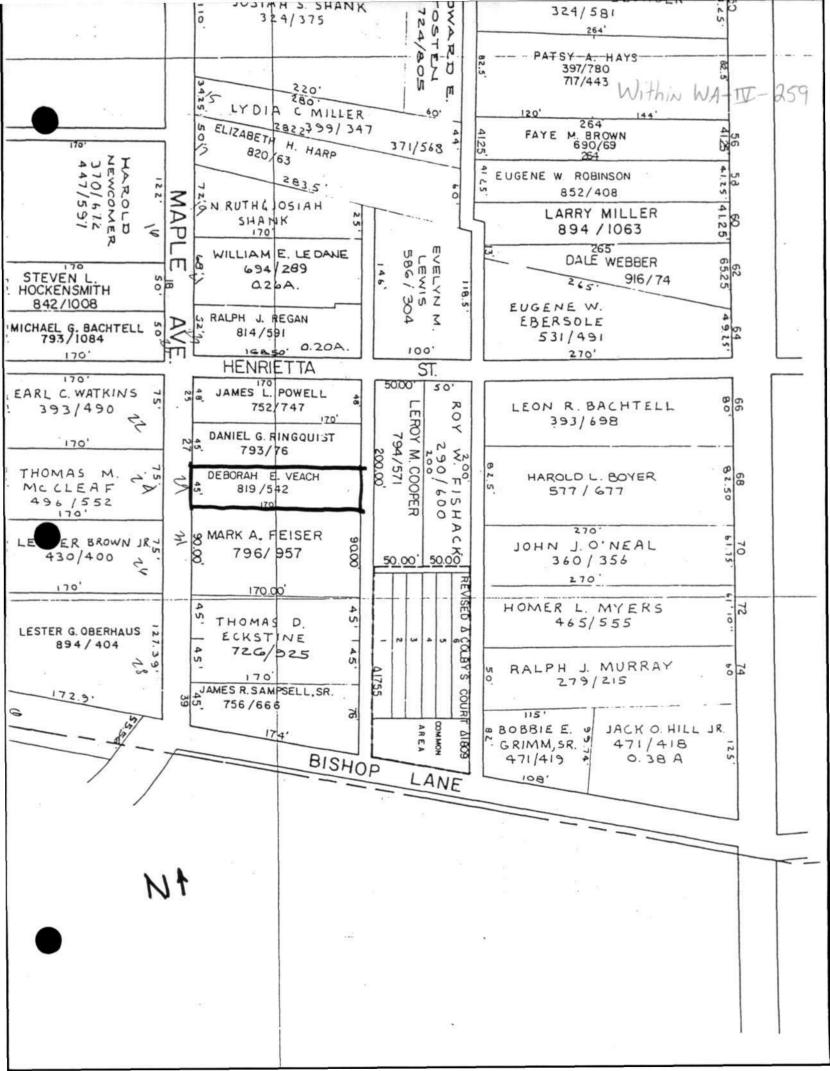
SITE NUMBER: none assigned (new building) ADDRESS: 25 Maple Street, Smithsburg, MD OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: BUILDING DATE: late 20th century

This is a recently constructed two-story, freestanding residential structure.



SITE NUMBER: none assigned (new building)
ADDRESS: 29 Maple Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Deborah E. Veach, 819/542, private
BUILDING DATE: late 20th century

This is a recently constructed two-story, freestanding residential structure covered with manufactured siding.



SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern building)
ADDRESS: immediately south of the railroad tracks, even side, Maple Street,
Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Smithsburg Emergency Medical Center
BUILDING DATE:

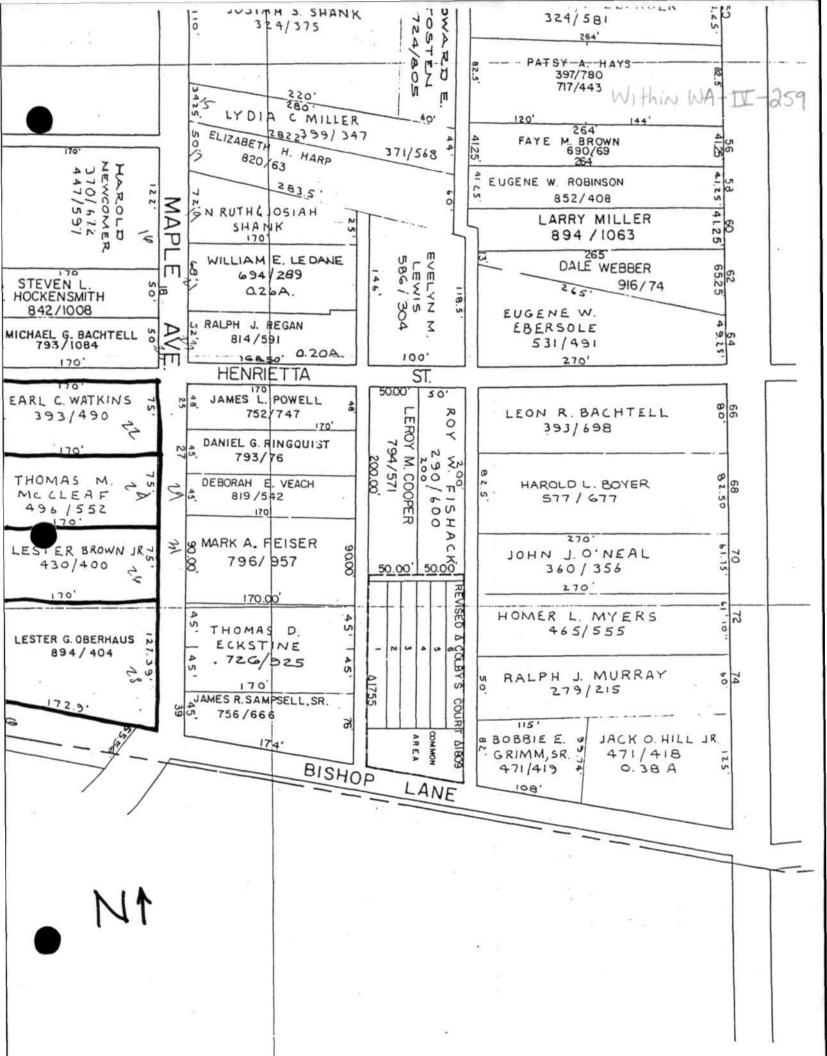
This building is on the site of the original freight station.

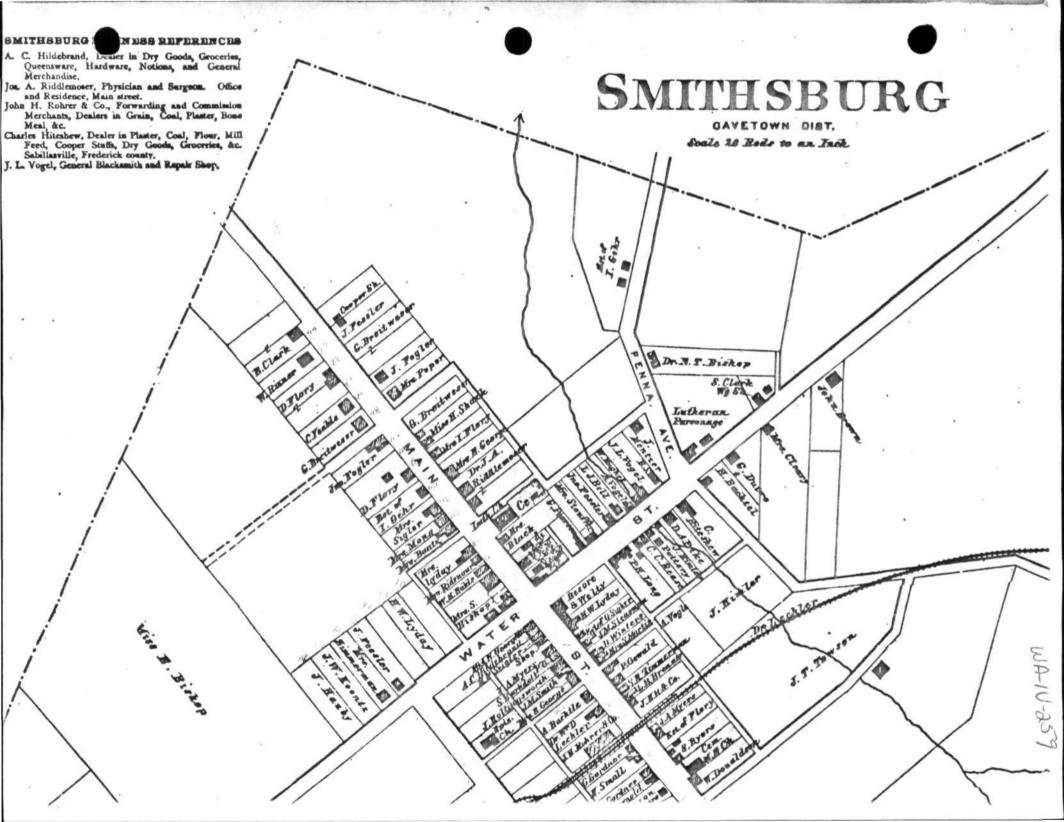
SITE NUMBER: none assigned (modern buildings)
ADDRESS: 22-28 Maple Street, Smithsburg, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: All private
BUILDING DATES: c.1980s

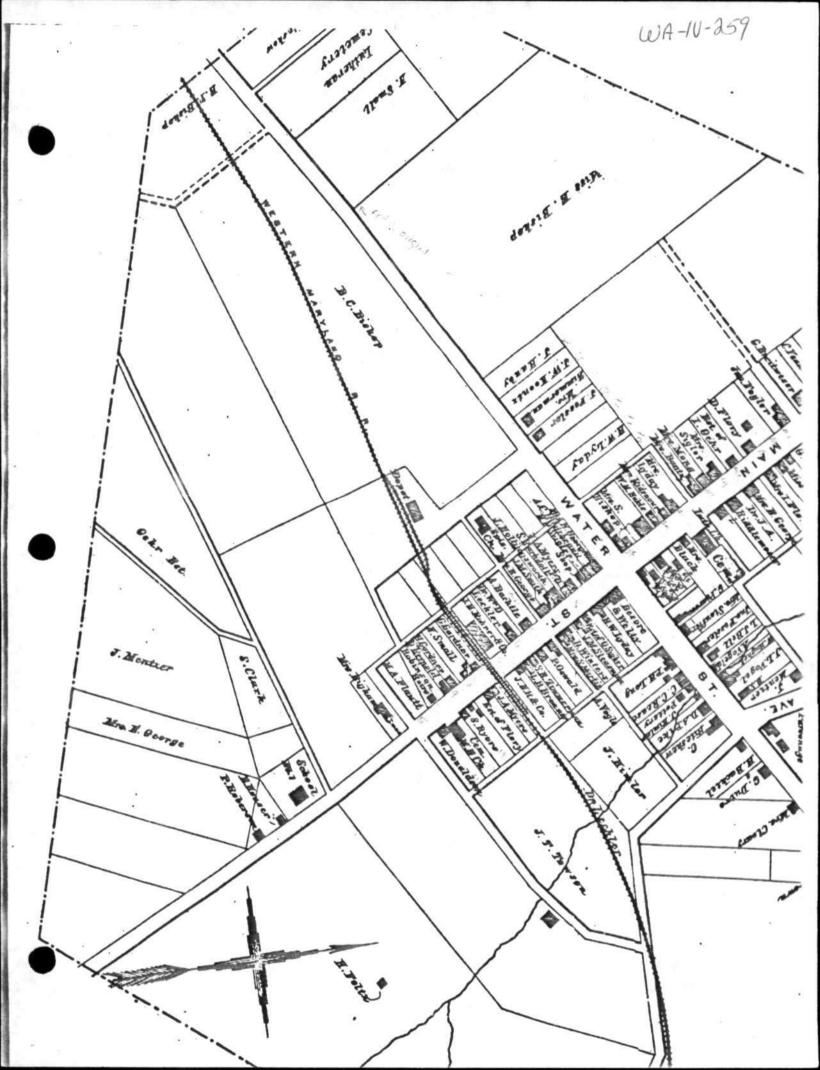
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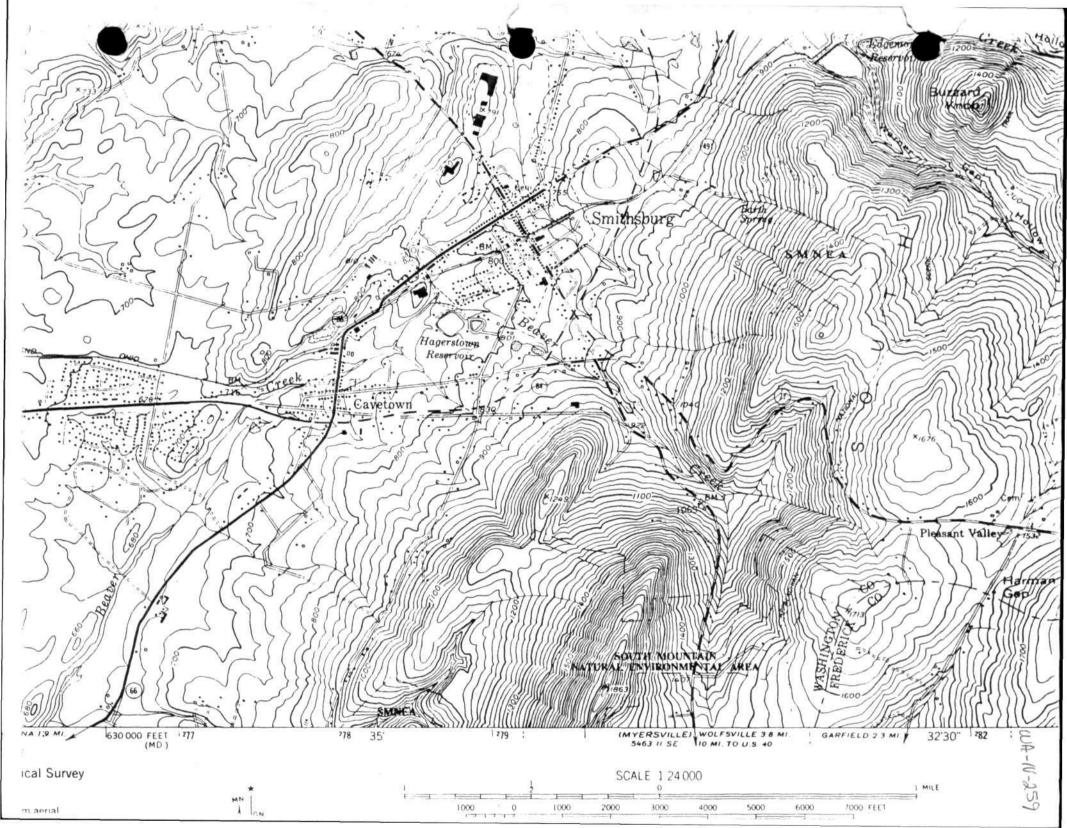
22 through 28 Maple Street is an east-facing row of four, one-story, modern, brick-veneered houses.

Prepared by Julie Mueller, April 1991.











North side, west water Street looking east from intersection of Maple St., Smithsburg

Julie Mueller January 1991



WA-TU-259

South side, West Water Street looking east toward Town Hall (21 west water), Smitheburg Julie Moeller January 1991



WA-TU-259

Streetscape, East side south Hour St., Smithsburg Jolie Moeller January 1991



Streetscape, east side N. Main looking north from Water 6t., Smithsburg.

Jonesy 1991



StreetScape, east side south Hain looking North from Henrietta Lane

January 1991

Julie Modle